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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

The struggle in East Galicia still continues to monopolize attention and is indeed the only movement of importance at present in progress. Both Vienna and Petrograd report actions in this district of the greatest determination. Both sides, however, claim success and the capture of large numbers of prisoners. Reports from the other theaters contain no news of importance.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Monday—At the war office yesterday the following statement was issued:

Western front: Strong British forces attempted without success during the night of Jan. 1 to enter German positions near Frelinghein, northeast of Armentieres.

German troops successfully exploded a mine northeast of Hulluch and occupied the crater.

A French trench south of Hartmannsweilerkopf was captured by Germans, 200 prisoners being taken.

Eastern front: Weak Russian attacks at several places were repulsed. A Russian detachment gained a temporary success by entering a German position north of Lake Drisviaty.

Sunday—The war office statement issued yesterday follows:

Western theater of war: There is nothing to report.

Eastern theater of war: A Russian attack delivered across the Dvina near Friedrichstadt broke down under our fire.

At several points on the front advancing Russian detachments and patrols were repulsed.

To the north of Czartorysk strong reconnoitering detachments of Germans, Austrians and Hungarians made an advance. They captured about 50 Russians and returned during the night to their original positions.

The Austro-Hungarian batteries of General von Bothmer did effective work in the repulsing of Russian attacks south of Burkanow, Eastern Galicia, which was accomplished by a flanking movement.

Balkan theater of war: There is nothing to report.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CETTINJE, Montenegro, Monday—An official Montenegrin statement issued Friday says:

During a bombardment of Durazzo yesterday by an Austrian squadron, the steamer Michel, carrying more than 500 tons of provisions for Montenegro, was burned and her cargo destroyed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, Monday—The official war office statement says:

Near Seddul-Bahr on the night of Dec. 30-31 there was active bomb fighting. On right wing and in the center violent fighting with artillery and bombs lasted until morning.

On the afternoon of Dec. 31 we exploded two mines on our right wing. The Allies' artillery, assisted by two cruisers, bombarded our trenches in the center of our front. We replied effectively.

Our batteries at the Narrows bombarded the landing place at Seddul-Bahr and the neighboring camp. The French battleship Suffren, assisted by five torpedo boats, replied unsuccessfully.

Our seaplanes attacked and repulsed a hostile aeroplane which was making a reconnaissance.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Monday—The British official communication, issued by the war office last night, is as follows:

The Germans this morning sprung a mine in front of our trenches east of Guinchy, but did not occupy the crater. During the afternoon we exploded three mines near Le Poissele. Our artillery and trench mortars cooperated.

Our artillery also bombarded hostile trenches north of Fromelles and east of Ypres. To the former bombardment the enemy replied vigorously, but without doing damage.

Sunday—The following official communication was issued last night:

The British officer commanding in Egypt reports under today's date that our force, which advanced from Matruh (Mersa Maturu) to round up the Hafun's camp, found that he had retreated in haste, leaving one month's supplies, 400 sheep, 90 camels and 200 tents.

The booty captured after the action at Majid includes 1200 rounds of small-arm ammunition, 300 sheep and 84 camels. In addition 60 camels were destroyed by artillery fire.

The British headquarters in France sends the following report:

Last night, southeast of Armentieres, a small party of our troops seized a portion of the German front line and inflicted several casualties. After fulfilling their mission the 40 men withdrew. Our loss was only a few men wounded.

Early this morning the Germans exploded a mine near the Hohenzollern redoubt, which failed to do any damage.

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LEWIS HARCOURT IS NOT APPOINTED VICEROY OF INDIA

Report of New Appointment for First Commissioner of Works Denied by Highest Authority

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—The Christian Science Monitor European bureau is in a position to state on the highest authority that the announcement of the appointment of Mr. Lewis Harcourt as Viceroy of India is absolutely untrue.

GOVERNMENT OF BRITAIN TO GRANT UNION DEMANDS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Monday—An account of the conference held Friday evening between Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, the minister of munitions, and a deputation from the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, issued last night by the press bureau shows that the government has decided to acquiesce in all the demands of the trade unionists in return for their consent to the immediate introduction of Mr. Lloyd George's scheme of labor dilution.

The press bureau's account is made up for the most part of excerpts from Mr. Asquith's remarks to the deputation at the conference which lasted three hours, but includes also the statement that the deputation agreed, before the conference was closed, to accept on behalf of the membership of their society the scheme of dilution and to cooperate actively therein.

Mr. Asquith's appeal to the delegation was as follows:

From the point of view of the state, the great point I want to impress on you is the importance of putting this dilution into effect and at once. It is an urgent matter to meet the necessities of the war. It is important also that the output of munitions should as far as possible be domestic, not foreign, because the financial problem before us is very serious—an obligation to pay either in exports or gold to America and countries like her for munitions which we are getting there.

Thus your immediate consent to the dilution scheme means an enormous gain in both military efficiency and financial stability. No doubt it is difficult to persuade men who regard the priorities and privileges of skilled labor as almost gospel to forgo for a time these privileges and admit unskilled men into the class of work which the skilled have been in the habit of doing. They have a natural fear that when the war ends it will be impossible to reestablish the old conditions and that all the elaborate safeguards built up by generations of trade unionists will have been undermined.

The only way that these suspicions can be eradicated is by the unions exerting all their force to influence their members to consent to this temporary process. I have gone over your demands that the minister of munitions be given power to enforce safeguards in the employment of diluted labor and, although I see great difficulties, I am disposed to acquiescence in a bill carefully framed on these lines, provided I get assurance on behalf of your society that this will settle the whole matter and end the long series of demands and grievances which has hindered the carrying out of our agreement of last March.

KING CONSTANTINE AND THE ALLIES' SALONICA MISSION

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Monday—The Daily Chronicle publishes an interview with King Constantine who reminded the interviewer that while he was the Kaiser's brother-in-law, he was also a cousin of King George.

He emphatically stated his word had been pledged to a benevolent neutrality which still held and always would hold good. In the interests of his country he was struggling to avoid the dangers of German Charybdis of military might no less than those of English Scylla of naval power.

King Constantine declared he did not think Bulgaria would cross the frontier, but if they did he thought they would depart peacefully at the conclusion of military operations. The relations between the two countries were excellent.

Referring to the landing of the Allies in Greece, King Constantine said he did not understand why they remained now the object of the mission had failed.

Moreover, if the Anglo-French withdrew, he said it was fairly obvious the armies of the central powers would withdraw also and the situation would solve itself.

SENATOR PEARCE AS TEMPORARY PREMIER

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MELBOURNE, Australia — Senator Pearce, federal minister of defense, will lead the government during the absence of Mr. Hughes, the prime minister, in England.

GREEKS PROTEST GERMAN AIRMEN OVER TERRITORY

Government of Athens Brings Action of Aeroplane Before Berlin—Communique Regarding Submarine Activity Issued

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece, Monday—The Greek government has protested to the German government against a German aeroplane having flown over Greek territory and dropped a bomb, causing a casualty.

A communique issued by the German legation appeared recently in several newspapers claiming the sinking of 34 auxiliary vessels and transports, mainly British and French by Austro-German submarines in the Mediterranean.

Sunday—The Bulgarian and Turkish consuls have been arrested by the Allies at Salonica and Bulgaria and Turkey have made a collective demarche regarding the matter. The Greek government have, Monsieur Skouloudis said, already protested to London and Paris.

GERMAN SUBJECTS SEIZED BY FRENCH ORDERED RELEASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The French embassy advised the state department today that the French government has given orders for the immediate release of the German subjects recently arrested by the cruiser Descartes.

These men will be placed under the care of the American consul at the Port of France.

These men were taken off four American ships by the Descartes, off San Juan. A protest was sent by the state department against their arrest, and the matter had been held in abeyance pending receipts of a report to the French government from the commander of the Descartes.

TREASURY REMOVES BANK RESTRICTIONS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—The treasury acting on a recommendation of the war loans' committee for small investors has removed the restrictions limiting deposits in the postoffice and trustee saving banks to £50 in one year and £200 in all, till six months after the war. Exchequer bonds in denominations of £5, £20 and £50 are being issued through the postoffice on the same terms as the existing issue of £100 bonds. These small bonds may be deposited at the postoffice and books of record given the depositor.

The following committee has been appointed to control the treasury scheme for mobilizing American dollar securities: Sir Robert Chalmers, K. C. B., chairman; Brian Cokayne, deputy governor of the Bank of England; G. W. Bradshaw and George Henry Pownall, nominated by the Bankers Clearing House; Herbert Johnson and George Metcalf, nominated by a committee of the London Stock Exchange. George E. May has been appointed manager.

KNIGHTHOOD FOR THOMAS BEECHAM

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—The new year's honors conferred by King George also include knighthood for Mr. Thomas Beecham.

Sir Thomas Beecham, the well-known conductor, composer and operatic impresario was educated at Rossall, and Wadham College, Oxford. He has had a distinguished musical career, and has been connected for some time with the production in English of operas the original librettos of which were in other languages.

ROOSEVELT'S NAME ON MICHIGAN BALLOT

LANSING, Mich.—Theodore Roosevelt was placed in the race as a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination today when petitions bearing enough signatures to insure that his name will go on the Michigan primary ballot were filed with the secretary of state. The petitions were circulated in Genesee county by former Progressives.

OSBORNE ARRAIGNMENT DELAYED

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Arraignment of Thomas Mott Osborne, whose resignation as warden of Sing Sing followed his indictment by the Westchester grand jury, was postponed today until next Monday, when District Attorney Weeks asked time in which to file superseding indictments.

INTERCESSION DAY IN BRITAIN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Monday—Yesterday was intercession day, special services being held everywhere throughout the country.



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M. Raymond Poincare

AUSTRIA'S REPLY ON SINKING OF THE ANCONA

Punishment of Submarine Commander Announced, Friendly Feeling Declared and Promise Made to Pay Indemnities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A press report of the reply of Austria-Hungary to the United States government in regard to the sinking of the steamship Ancona has been compared with the official copy of the Austrian note at the state department, and they agree in the essential details.

This bureau is reliably informed that no decision has been reached as to the date when the official copy of the note will be given out for publication. The press report of the document referred to the state department is as follows:

"In answer to your very esteemed note No. 4307, of the 21st instant, the subscriber has the honor to lay the following most respectfully before his excellency, the ambassador of the United States of America, Frederick Courtland Penfield:

"The imperial and royal government agrees thoroughly with the American cabinet that the sacred commandments of humanity must be observed also in war. Just as it has hitherto given at no time and to no person occasion to doubt its respect for these commandments, in like manner also in the whole course of this war, which presents such pictures of confusion of moral conception, has it given numerous proofs of humanitarian sentiments toward enemies as well as toward neutral states, and it was not due to this government that it was, a short time ago, not in harmony with the Washington cabinet precisely on a question which it (the Austro-Hungarian government), in harmony with the entire public opinion in Austria-Hungary, regarding principally as a question of humanity.

"The imperial and royal government can also substantially concur in the principle expressed in the very esteemed note, that private ships, in so far as they do not flee or offer resistance, may not be destroyed without the persons aboard being brought into safety.

"The imperial and royal government is very responsive to the assurance that the federal government lays value upon seeing that the good relations which happily exist between Austria-Hungary and the United States of America are maintained. It reciprocates this assurance most warmly, and is now, as heretofore, concerned to render these relations more hearty, so far as lies in its power.

"Guided by the same spirit of frankness as the government of the Union, the imperial and royal government, although it does not find in the note previously referred to the answer to all the legitimate questions submitted by it, is willing to communicate to the federal government the result of the investigation which, in accordance with existing departmental regulations, was begun immediately after the receipt of the fleet report on the sinking of the Ancona, and which was just recently received.

"The results of this investigation may be summarized as follows: On Nov. 7, 1915, at 11:40 o'clock in the forenoon, the commander of the submarine observed, in latitude 38.40 north, longitude

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FRENCH PRESIDENT SAYS WAR WILL CLOSE THIS YEAR

PARIS, France, Monday — "Nineteen hundred and sixteen will be our year of victory," says Monsieur Poincaré in a New Year message to "The Officers and Soldiers of France," which was distributed along the whole front.

Everywhere it is the same, he says, a determined resolution to hold fast, to endure and to vanquish. Shall we tomorrow be the vassals of a foreign empire? Shall our industries, our commerce, our agriculture be placed forever under the influence of a power which openly flatters itself on aspiring to universal domination, or shall we safeguard our economic independence and national autonomy?

This is a terrible problem, which admits of no half-way solution. Any peace which came to us with suspicious form and equivocal purpose would bring us only dishonor, ruin and servitude. The free and pure genius of our race, our most venerated traditions, the ideas which are dearest to us, the interests of our citizens, the fortunes of our country, the soul of the nation, everything which has been left by our ancestors and all that we ourselves own would be the prey of Germanic brutality.

No French persons desired this war. All the governments since 1871 have endeavored to avoid such a war. Now that it has been declared against us in spite of ourselves, we must carry it on with our faithful allies until we have gained victory, the annihilation of German militarism and the entire reconstitution of France.

You will win, the message concludes. The year which is beginning will bring you, my friends, elation of heart for having accomplished the defeat of the enemy and the joy of returning to your homes, there to celebrate the victory calmly with those whom you love.

URGES GIVING UP ARMY TEST RIDES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Abandonment of the test ride for field officers of the army, inaugurated by former President Roosevelt, is urged by Brig. Gen. E. A. Garlington, inspector general, in his annual report. The ride has "failed to achieve any good purpose," he says.

SIR JOHN SIMON BELIEVED TO HAVE RESIGNED OFFICE

Resignation Resulting From Compulsion Question, It Is Said, May Yet Be Withdrawn

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—Two cabinet meetings were held Saturday and it is said Sir John Simon, secretary of state for home affairs was not present at either, having tendered his resignation on the question of compulsion. No official announcement is made and it is understood the resignation is not yet effective. It is consequently still possible for it to be withdrawn.

The main features of the bill as drafted, it is said, are that single unattested men shall become soldiers by law on a given date, subsequently laying before local tribunals and a court of appeal reasons for not serving. Compulsion, it is understood, will be only for the period of the war.

MUNICIPALITIES HAVE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

Cambridge, Somerville, Malden, Melrose, Revere, Watertown, Waltham and Other Cities Induct New City Governments

Inaugural ceremonies are being held today in connection with the induction into office of the new city governments in Cambridge, Somerville, Malden, Quincy, Revere, Melrose, Salem, Everett and Waltham.

Mayor-elect Wendell D. Rockwood of Cambridge, the 15 members of the new city council and the new school committee, consisting of six members, took office this morning at 10 o'clock. The mayor-elect has announced that he will not make the usual elaborate inaugural address.

Cambridge Mayor Brief

Mayor Rockwood spoke briefly along general lines to the effect that there are many topics that might be taken up in detail, but it appeared better to postpone commenting upon them until they came up for action. He said that the past administration had been extravagant, and "had left a mortgage upon the city's future that must be wiped out." The new administration was selected on a business platform, he said, and must live up to this platform by becoming a constructive reality.

Directly after the inaugural, and before the city council met to organize, Mayor Rockwood discharged "for cause" Henry J. Cunningham, a Democrat, and commissioner of public safety since 1912. This action is in line with promises made by Mayor Rockwood during his campaign. The city council then met and balloted for president, electing Edward J. Dunphy over Peter J. Nelligan, the other candidate, by a vote of 8 to 7.

This will mark the start of the city under the new form of government, the so-called Plan B accepted by the voters last year.

Under New Charter

The old dual chamber system of a board of aldermen of 11 members and a common council of 22 members is supplanted by a single chamber of 15 members, four of whom were elected at large and the other 11 from the different wards.

Four additional desks have been added to the equipment of the aldermanic chamber and the new board will meet in that room. The old council chamber will be used for department offices as soon as changes can be made.

Today's inauguration exercises were along customary lines. The senior member-elect, William M. Hogan of ward 2, called the councilors-elect to order. The Rev. Charles H. Atkins, pastor of the Epworth Methodist Episcopal church, offered the prayer and the oath of office was administered to Mayor-elect Rockwood by City Clerk Brandon. This was an innovation, as the function has been performed during the past 25 years

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PRESIDENT CUTS TRIP SHORT FOR AUSTRIAN CASE

Mr. Wilson to Deal With Sinkings of the Glengyle and Persia—Final Note to Central Powers a Possibility

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson is coming back to Washington from his vacation at Hot Springs immediately, on account of the developments in the Austrian submarine controversy. He will come as soon as a special train can be secured and his baggage packed aboard, arriving at the White House probably tomorrow morning. His private secretary, Mr. Tumulty, talked with the President over the long-distance telephone last night, and again this morning talked with the President's stenographer, Mr. Schwem, who took a message to the President. A reply by telephone was expected momentarily at the White House, stating exactly when the presidential party would leave for the capital.

In view of the fact that Congress reassembles tomorrow after the holiday recess, it is thought highly probable that the President may have some communication to make at the Capitol in view of the Persia and Glengyle incidents. Secretary Lansing was in communication with him by telephone last night, and it is understood the President expressed himself as ready to return at once but that the secretary endeavored to convey to the President the idea that the situation was not serious enough at that moment to demand a curtailment of his stay away from Washington. But the Glengyle incident developed later and the President decided to get back immediately.

Those familiar with the situation expect that the President will address Congress on the subject, especially if anything like an ultimatum to the central powers on the subject of subsea warfare is contemplated. It is known that the President is exasperated by these late incidents. In the face of a definite promise of Germany, in the Arabic case, and of Austria, in the Ancona case, to safeguard passengers on the ships attacked, these incidents which belie the promises made are constantly occurring.

Democratic members of the Senate and House are beginning to see political disaster ahead unless the administration succeeds in at least stopping these attacks and the sacrifice of Americans. In the Senate, aside from a small coterie which is busying itself on behalf of the cotton interests, there is a genuine feeling that the United States must stop these attacks once and for all. Whether the President will address Congress for the purpose of taking that body into his confidence remains to be determined upon his return.

The proposition for the appearance of the President before Congress is not viewed with approval by some Democrats.

No effort is made at the White House today to minimize the seriousness of the situation. In the past it has been usual, in the face of similar events having serious possibilities to caution newspaper men to be conservative and not to magnify the gravity of the case. No such caution was heard this morning at the White House.

In fact, the correspondents, after the usual morning gatherings at the executive office, went away with the feeling that they could write their dispatches to make the situation look as serious as they liked and not be out of harmony with the official desire of the government.

News of the torpedoing of the merchant steamer Glengyle coming this morning tended to do anything but relieve the tension over the Persia affair. Of course the government will not act in this or any other case without reliable information as to the facts, but it may reasonably be assumed that so far as diplomatic discussions are concerned the state department has about reached the end of its rope. In fact, there is some authority this morning for expecting that a final note, in some respects resembling an ultimatum, may be sent by the state department to Germany, Aus-

(Continued on page seven, column four)

PERSIA CARRIED TWO AMERICANS IN PASSENGER LIST

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England — A Lloyd's message announces the sinking of the Peninsular & Oriental Steamship Company's steamer Persia, bound from London to Bombay on Thursday last. The message states that most of the passengers and crew were lost, four boats getting clear.

Monday—The Peninsular & Oriental Company state that the Persia was heavily laden with parcel post and mail, but carried very little cargo and certainly no war materiel. The vessel was torpedoed in the Mediterranean, sinking off Crete. She carried over 200 passengers and a crew of between 200 and 300 members. The passengers included certainly two Americans, Robert McNeely, United States consul at Aden, and Charles H. Grant, both having joined the boat at London. The company has received information that Mr. Grant has landed at Alexandria, but no news of Mr. McNeely yet, on Sunday.

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News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

DETAILED RECORD IS FURNISHED OF ITALIAN ADVANCE

General Carlo Corsi Maintains That Italian War Has Been One of Continual Offense

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ROME, Italy—An account of the progress made by Italian troops all along the front during the period from Oct. 18 to Nov. 24 has been given by Gen. Carlo Corsi in the Tribuna. The Italian war, he says, has been one of continual offense, of continual advance, and of demolishing and forcing the enemy's defenses. The operations of the artillery and of the engineers have been but the preparation for the final action, the capture by storm, and the impetus of the powerful and persistent offensive has been universally recognized by military and non-military critics as a characteristic of the Italian operations.

The situation on the western end of the front has changed little in the period under consideration. The Stelvio pass and the Tonale pass are both closed by the Italian occupation of heights taken from the Austrians. After long and elaborate skirmishing operations a general attack along the southwest and east front was begun on defenses guarding the principal highways. The conquest to the south of Malga, Monte Melino, Monte Palone in Val di Chiese and of Val di Ledro to the north has placed the whole valley of the Ledro in Italian hands, as well as the road connecting Val Giudicaria with Riva, thereby isolating the two groups of forts, shutting off the Chiese highway from that of Riva, and closing the road running along Val Sarca. The forts themselves at the time of writing were under fire from Italian batteries. To the east of Lake Garda the Italian occupation of the slopes of Monte Altissimo and of Monte Zugna Torta, together with the conquest of the village of Marco, has completely cut off Nago from Mori, thus rendering useless to their adversaries the line of fortifications between the Valle Giudicaria and Val di Adige. By these conquests and those already achieved in Valle Arsa and between Vallarsa and Valle di Ferragnole the Italians have reached the defenses to the east of Rovereto, isolating various groups of Austrian fortresses. In Val Sugana on the highway leading to Trent, Monte Armentara to the south is in Italian hands and the Italian occupation extends along the whole line of the torrent Maso, and Valle Campelle to Col di S. Giovanni (passo di cinque Croci), the watershed between Valle Campelle and Val di Cia. Monte Salubrio and Val Piana in Val di Calamento have also been occupied, so that the Italians face their adversaries' positions on the heights of Lase di Sute, Montolon and Sforcella dei Sardi.

The success of the Italian action in Cadore derives its importance not so much from the extent of the region occupied as from the value of the points gained. After a long siege Col di Lana fell to the Italians on Nov. 18 and Monte Sief on Nov. 19, opening up the Dolomite highway. On Oct. 19 Sasso di Stria and Piccolo Lagusei were taken by storm, the Italians thus coming into possession of the whole valley of Livinallongo and the Dolomite road as far as Pordoi. Continuing north along the front, the Italian positions in Alta Rienza against the forts of Landro, and in Val Sexten against the defenses of Sexten, have been maintained in the face of violent and continued attacks.

The strongest and most determined Italian offensive, however, has been carried out along the Isonzo. In the zone of Tolmino, Mrzil and Vodil have been taken by storm, the bridgehead of Plava has been extended by the occupation of the slopes of Monte Kuch, and the offensive is being carried on toward Ternovo. The most determined, insistent and tenacious offensive has been undertaken against Gorizia. Since Oct. 16 the fight has been carried on without interruption. Piece by piece, trench by trench has the line defending Gorizia on the west been occupied, and from Oslavia, Quota 188, Peuma and Monte Calvario, the second line of defense is now being attacked. Monte Sabotina has been cut off from Gorizia, as the road and railway along the river Isonzo is covered by Italian fire.

On the Carso the Italian offensive has been chiefly directed against Monte S. Michele, as one of the principal strongholds of the defenses of Gorizia, and also an important point for advance on the plateau of Doberdo. Monte S. Michele has been invested, and at the time of writing most of the spurs and slopes have been conquered, particularly those on the north and southwest. The position, however, is so complex, there are so many connected and intercommunicating points in the group that they must be conquered one by one before it can be said to be really in Italian hands. All the points gained in the various zones have been successfully maintained against repeated counter-attacks, which fact is noteworthy, considering that minute preparations for defense have long been in execution by the Austrians in the disputed region, special care being expended upon the placing of batteries and facilities for rapid transposition, so that every inch of the ground should be within range of the guns without betraying the position of the batteries.

RUSSIAN VIEW OF SERBIAN INVASION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The correspondent of the Journal des Débats in Petrograd has had a conversation with M. Sazonoff, with regard to the practical consequences which may be anticipated from the invasion of Serbia. The Russian minister for foreign affairs maintained that it was not the occupation of Serbian territory by the enemy which would have grave results on the duration, if not on the outcome of the war, but that what had to be prevented was the envelopment of the Serbian army. This army, M. Sazonoff continued, has shown itself a magnificent fighting unit, and constitutes a valuable reenforcement to counterbalance the aid which Austria and Germany have sought in the Balkans. The minister is of opinion that though fresh difficulties will be created for the Allies by the junction of Germany with Turkey, the resources which the enemy will be able to draw from in Turkey have been much exaggerated, as, he maintains, has been the danger of enemy propaganda among the Muhammadans. It is not the assistance of the Bulgarians nor that of the Turks which the Germans have sought at such great cost to themselves, which will serve to turn the balance, continued M. Sazonoff, but the armies in France and Russia. The arming of the Russians is going on apace; when this is accomplished the position of the enemy, which is already weakened, will become very precarious. The Balkan diversion, however serious it may be, will not prevent that which must inevitably occur in Belgium, in the north of France, and on the plains of Poland.

RESTRICTED INDIAN EXPORTS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—The export of coffee, flax, hemp, mica, raw hides and skins, jute, monazite sand and all vegetable oils (not including essential oils) has been prohibited. The export of coal and coke from British India to all countries other than Great Britain and her colonies has also been prohibited by the authorities, but licenses are being granted to allied countries. With regard to licenses to neutral countries, a certain procedure must be followed by firms desiring to export. They must supply with each consignment of coal to importing firms abroad, the following statement: That no coal is to be supplied directly or indirectly to any enemy vessel, or to any vessel known to trade with the enemy countries, or to any vessel or firm which is specially notified; that no coal is to be used to produce goods or by-products of distillation of military value which are furnished directly or indirectly to the countries referred to above; and that no coal is to be sold by one importer to another without the express authority of the government of India, which will have to be obtained through the collector of customs at the port of shipment. Infringement of these regulations will involve refusal of further licenses.

TRADE EXHIBITION IN GLASGOW

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—Glasgow merchants and manufacturers are availing themselves to a large extent of the facilities offered them for increasing their trade, by the officials of the Board of Trade stationed at the exhibition of goods representative of German and Austrian manufactures. A great variety of information is at hand for those who care to avail themselves of it, and that there is no lack of determination to supply the needs created by the cutting off of German and Austrian manufactures is shown by the questions asked. One firm desired particulars in regard to the making of toy pianos, another about the manufacture of drill chucks. Both these firms claimed to be the only manufacturers in the country engaged in their particular line of business. About 50 or 60 lace patterns have been borrowed from the exhibits, in order that copies may be made of the designs, as well as samples of tapestry. One firm wished to know the source from which they might obtain machinery for the making of buttons, and this the officials were able to supply. It is hoped that the Board of Trade will be able to arrange for the exhibits to be shown in Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, and Dublin.

PRIVATE SHIPBUILDING REVIVAL

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—It is stated that a number of shipbuilding companies are now finding themselves in a position to undertake proposals for new mercantile tonnage, owing to the demands of the admiralty being to a large extent satisfied. It is intimated that the construction of steamers for the carriage of refrigerated meat, which was interrupted by admiralty work, can now proceed. In some instances the question of increased cost of building has been raised and the owners have shown hesitation in taking the delivery of tonnage after the lapse of so much time; the admiralty has therefore expressed its willingness to have the vessels completed on its own account.

SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—The earnings on the South African railways continue to be satisfactory, the total for the week ended Oct. 16, 1915, being £238,363, an increase of £38,905, as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

ARTHUR PONSONBY ON WAR QUESTIONS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LEEDS, England—Speaking at Leeds recently, on the subject of force, power and civilization, Mrs. Swanwick said the whole of the work of women in Europe had been laid in ashes by the war. Even in their island the work of women had been set back prodigiously. It would be of little use considering the terms of peace if they were to be so utterly beaten that they could have no say as to what the terms should be, but it was unreasonable to take the attitude that they should fight only with the weapons of the flesh and should not use their sympathy, knowledge and intelligence. The terms of peace should be such as to make it possible for all nations to join some form of international court. They often heard the shallow phrase a "fight to a finish," but to fight to a finish meant not only the finish of Germany, but the finish of Great Britain and the finish of civilization.

Arthur Ponsonby, M. P., who also spoke, said the people of the country were misled by the press and crept about in the dark until they were told that their country was in danger. Then they came forward and laid down their lives. This time, however, they wanted to know why such a catastrophe was possible, why, even if Germany's diplomacy and intrigues were as black as they were painted, there was no safeguard amongst nations to prevent the ambitions of one power disturbing the peace of the world. They were now living, Mr. Ponsonby continued, in a state of fictitious prosperity. There was going to be a crash which would shake them all, and the work of reconstruction after the crash would take the present generation all its lifetime to accomplish. If they could secure the objects for which they were fighting by negotiation and by the discontinuance of fighting, they ought to do so.

Referring to the work of the British navy, Mr. Ponsonby, replying to an interruption, said he had time after time advocated the reduction in armaments, and only in June of last year, he appealed to Sir Edward Grey to inaugurate a concerted scheme with other powers for such a reduction. He had always looked to concerted action. He was under the impression that they had no engagements with continental allies and he had always argued upon that assumption. Had he known that the country was committed to a continental alliance and that thereby a European war must be precipitated, he would have taken a very different view and made very different speeches. He would rather that the people of a country fought an unjust war for which they were responsible and about which they knew, than that they should fight a just war about which they knew nothing.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—In a letter to the press, on behalf of the Council for the Study of International Relations, signed by Lord Bryce, as president, and A. L. Smith, Mr. Alden, M. P., and A. Greenwood, it is stated that there is a large section of the British people who have now a desire to understand the things that lie behind and are involved in the present war. This interest, the letter continues, unless made permanent through knowledge and understanding, may prove to be transitory, and it must be clear to every one that when the time for an international settlement comes after the war, that settlement ought to be effected with the intelligent participation of the mass of people, and also with their approval. The people must understand and be prepared to discharge their responsibilities in the sphere of international politics. On this account the council is prepared to cooperate with other bodies in developing the study of these questions amongst the people, and to furnish help in the shape of particulars of literature available for study, and methods of forming study circles in providing leaders for those circles, and even in the preparation of books for study where these are lacking. It has already approached certain prominent scholars with a view to the early publication of new books on international relations.

NORWEGIAN COAL IMPORTS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The growth of the imports of coal into Norway, states the Anglo-Norwegian Trade Journal, has been going on steadily for some time, even before the outbreak of war, and this fact has been undoubtedly overlooked by those who have attributed the rise to alleged unpatriotic action on the part of firms in Norway. In support of the statement, the Journal quotes figures relating to the import of coal and other forms of fuel into the country, and puts down the steady rise indicated by them to the increase of manufactures and other industries which consume more and more coal every year. The total of fuel imported into Norway was 2,187,323 tons in 1911, 2,476,914 in 1912, and 2,486,896 tons in 1913. Out of 20 ports which are mentioned, only five fail to show a net increase in the three years. These five were Bergen, Tromso, Bodo, Moss, and Haugesund, and their total decline did not represent 10 per cent of the total increase at all ports, making it obvious that the prosperity at other ports was not due to a transfer of trade from one to another. The total increase amounted to 299,573 tons. The remarkable rise at Vardo is worthy of comment. This port increased its imports of coal from 13,875 tons in 1911 to 65,631 tons in 1913.

PEACE DISCUSSION AS CONCESSION TO SOCIALIST SECTION

Events Prior to Discussion in Reichstag Tend to Confirm View of Concession to Minority

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—A review of the internal political situation in Germany prior to the announcement that the discussion of the terms of peace was to be permitted in the Reichstag tends to confirm the view that that announcement probably constituted a concession to the minority of the Social Democratic party, which seems to have found considerable popular support; although, of course, freedom to discuss the terms of peace has been demanded, for very different reasons, by various other political groups.

Towards the close of November, for instance, Herr Kautsky intimated in the Neue Zeit that circumstances might lead the majority to break silence in the Reichstag; a remark which evidently disturbed the party executive considerably, for Herr Braum, one of its members, accused Kautsky, in reply, of preaching the theory of a schism in the party, and of calling upon members to disregard discipline by claiming the floor of the house. Herr Kautsky, however, who with Haase and Bernstein issued the famous "pronunciamento" against annexation some months ago, replied: It is a question of the existence, of the salvation of the party. The minority has no longer the right to allow itself to be prevented from acting publicly, even if it is to be feared that the majority will have recourse, not only to violent protestations, but also to acts of intolerance. The minority will certainly have to pay for every imprudence, but it will have to pay still more for every weakness.

Such was the position of affairs when the party executive and the members of the Social Democratic group in the Reichstag met for their customary conference prior to the parliamentary session. The result was the announcement that it was decided to ask the chancellor whether he was prepared to indicate the terms on which he would be inclined to make peace. Nothing, of course, has been made public regarding the discussion that led to the taking of that decision, but the government appears to have been kept well informed of the trend of Socialist councils during the war, so that the following notice in the Magdeburgische Zeitung, which is in close touch with the chancellery, may be regarded as throwing some light on the action of both the Socialist majority and the government. The question as to whether the Reichstag will deal with these matters (the objects of the war) has become a grave problem now that a large section of the Social Democratic party appears to desire that it should be so. There is no doubt that the Vorwärts has behind it, in this connection, certain sections of the group in the Reichstag, and it seems that the unity of the party is not so strong as to be able to prevent the "radical" leaders from using the argument of liberty of speech. Thus it is possible that they will provoke a discussion of these questions. The desire for clearing things up, the National Liberal organ added, exists not only on the extreme Left, but has also been expressed latterly even through the medium of the Kreuz Zeitung (the leading Conservative organ), and, if we are not totally mistaken, that wish is, moreover, very generally cherished by the nation at large.

As already reported in a previous dispatch, there is reason to believe that the question addressed to the chancellor merely indicates a yielding to pressure on the part of the Socialist majority, and not a change of policy, so that it becomes the more interesting to discover what, precisely, the war policy of the minority may be. If the Vorwärts may be legitimately taken as its exponent, it apparently consists in the repudiation of all acquisitions of territory and a return to the status quo ante. This, at any rate, appeared to be the policy advocated by the Berlin organ recently in the course of an article defending its attitude towards French Socialism against Compère-Morel, on the one hand, and Dr. David, the leader of the German Socialist majority, on the other.

After explaining where it differed from French Socialists, the Vorwärts remarked: All that, however, does not prevent us from recognizing the unique position of our French friends, and of comprehending, especially, their position with regard to Alsace-Lorraine. We repeat: of comprehending. That is a different thing from approving. We deplore and condemn the fact that French Socialists make the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine one of the conditions of peace. That means a prolongation of this terrible war. The interests of the future of Europe seem to us to demand that they should content themselves with calling for the restoration of the status quo ante. We cannot, however, admit that they are acting contrary to the decisions of our international congresses in demanding, as they have done on repeated occasions, the taking of a plebiscite.

David says, it continued, that the French cannot look for advances on our part so long as they hold to their object of crushing us, and so long as they make the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine a condition of peace. If this means that the German Social Democrats must oppose the proclamation of these two war aims, we quite agree. But if it means that they must renounce the propaganda in Germany for the choice of the modus vivendi recommended by certain English lords, we protest most energetically against such an interpretation. We could force upon our adversaries, as David demands that we should, the conviction that they have no chance of vanquishing Germany either in the military or in the economic realm, but we should render a still greater service to peace by demonstrating to our hostile comrades abroad with what energy we dissociate ourselves from all who defend a war of annihilation, and from all the advocates of a policy of conquest.

FRENCH BARRISTERS AND ENEMY SUBJECTS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The council of the barristers of the court of appeal presided over by Me. Henri-Robert, the president of the order of French advocates, has defined the duty of the members of the bar towards the subjects of enemy nations. Me. Millerand, the former minister for war, in his report on the subject, recalls the fact that the decree of Dec. 27, 1914, forbids all trade relations with citizens of the empires of Germany and Austria-Hungary, and that this injunction does not merely apply to commerce. Both traditionally and legally the council of the order of barristers had, the report stated, the right to define the rules which in this momentous period must guide the conduct of barristers. After having heard Me. Millerand's report, the council of the order of barristers decided that since it was their special duty to give a good example of obedience to the demands of patriotism, even when these did not figure on statute books, and since there were many subjects of enemy countries whom it would be an injustice to treat as enemies, the president of the order alone possessed the authority to make the necessary decisions. The order was therefore issued that no barrister of the Cour de Paris could give his services to enemy subjects unless authorized to do so by the president of the French bar. This decision was unanimously adopted.

AMENDMENTS FOR RENTS BILL PASSED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—A deputation, representing the house factors and house owners of Glasgow and West of Scotland, also of Dundee, was received by the Scottish secretary, T. McKinnon Wood, in London. The deputation proposed amendments to the increase of rent and mortgage interest (war restrictions) bill. The first amendment advocated was that the standard rent which was proposed by the bill to be the rent in force on Aug. 3, 1914, should be changed to the yearly value entered on the valuation roll for the year from Whitsuntide 1915, to Whitsuntide 1916, plus 5 per cent thereon. This increase it was pointed out, seemed necessary to cover the cost and expense of repairs, which had increased with the rise of wages and price of materials. The second amendment proposed was that no addition to the rent caused by the recent legislation whereby rates were collected together with the rent should be considered a rise in rent. The third amendment related to mortgages. Mr. McKinnon Wood, in reply, vigorously defended the bill as necessary emergency legislation, and emphasized its temporary character. He promised to give careful consideration to the amendments brought up.

TEACHERS AS DRILL INSTRUCTORS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The board of education has issued a circular which states that they have been informed by the war office, that there is now not the same urgent need as there was a year ago for the services of competent drill instructors recruited from the ranks of teachers, owing to the increase in the numbers of non-commissioned officers. The special terms of enlistment for teachers possessing qualifications for teaching physical exercises are therefore withdrawn. The board is informed, however, that certificates of efficiency issued by a local education authority to teachers whose work as instructors in drill they are well acquainted with and can command, will still be accepted from those who can produce them, and although they will not entitle the possessor to promotion, they will be taken into account when the question of promotion is considered. No further appointments as civilian instructors can be made for the reason stated above, and the army council takes the opportunity to thank the teachers and the local education authorities for the response they have made in this respect.

AIR SQUADRON FROM MALAY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—Two armored gun biplanes of 100 horsepower are to be added to the seven airplanes already contributed from Malay, which are to act as scouts. This will make the Malayan air squadron an efficient fighting unit. Each of the new machines is to cost £2251. One of them has been presented by Manasseh Meyer of Singapore, and the other is being provided for by Alma Baker of Batu Gajah, Kinta, Perak, who, up to Oct. 30, still required about £580 to complete the purchase.

HEDCHAS RAILWAY BRANCH

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—It is announced from Constantinople that a new branch of the Hedchas railway has been opened. This line, which has Beer Sheba as its terminus, connects Jerusalem with the main line.

FOOD REQUIREMENTS OF UNITED KINGDOM

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England — The Dominions royal commission recently issued a memorandum entitled "Food and Raw Material Requirements of the United Kingdom." The memorandum points out that there has been a decided tendency during the period 1901-1913 for the United Kingdom to rely increasingly upon the rest of the empire for its food supply. The following figures are given regarding the supplies of wheat from overseas and the home supply during the three periods between 1901-1913:

Annual average	Home supply (cwts.)	Overseas (cwts.)
1901-05	28,700,000	110,100,000
1906-10	31,900,000	111,300,000
1911-13	32,900,000	116,300,000

The increase in the supply of wheat from the oversea dominions is shown by the following figures: Canada, 1901-1905, 10,300,000 cwt.; 1906-1910, 17,200,000 cwt.; 1911-13, 24,500,000 cwt. India, 15,500,000, 13,300,000 and 21,500,000 cwt. during the three periods mentioned. Australia, 6,600,000, 9,400,000 and 12,600,000 cwt. New Zealand, 400,000, 300,000 and 400,000 cwt. in the same three periods. The total supply from the oversea dominions during the three periods has increased as follows: 1901-1905, 32,800,000 cwt.; 1906-1910, 40,200,000 cwt.; 1911-1913, 59,000,000 cwt.

The report points out that while in foreign countries, both European and extra-European, the increase of wheat area is proceeding at practically the same rate as the increase of population, in the British empire the wheat area is developing far more rapidly, so that the empire is steadily becoming more self-supporting. The total production of wheat in the British empire has increased from 227,500,000 cwt. in 1901 to 399,700,000 cwt. in 1911. The growth of the cultivation of wheat in the British empire and in other countries is shown by the following table:

	1901 Acres	1911 Acres	Inc. p.c.
British empire	34,696,000	50,490,000	45.5
Eupn. countries	98,328,000	115,105,000	17.1
Others	67,908,000	81,468,000	19.9

NAVIGATION OF RIVER DERWENT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MALTON, England—It has been proposed at a meeting of the Malton Traders Association, to make an attempt to restore the navigation of the River Derwent, and steps are being taken to approach the member of Parliament for the district on the matter. From 1807 to 1845, it was stated at the meeting, the tolls on the river ranged from £8000 to £10,000 and 60 or 80 vessels were engaged in carrying grain to Hull, the West Riding, Lincolnshire, and Lancashire, returning laden with coal. The opening of the York and Scarborough railway, and the lower rates it offered, robbed the river of much of its trade, and ultimately the railway triumphed in the ensuing competition. In 1855 the North-Eastern railway acquired the navigation from Earl Fitzwilliam for £40,000. At the royal commission on canals and waterways in 1908, it was reported that there was a service of motorboats ready to ply on the river as soon as it was made navigable. In view of the delay caused in the transit of goods by rail from various causes, the question of the opening of the Derwent is coming to the front among the local tradesmen.

FOUNDER'S DAY AT ETON

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ETON, England—On the occasion of the four hundred and seventy-fourth anniversary of the founding of Eton College by Henry VI., the members of the School Officers' Training Corps devoted their holiday to doing war work at Didcot. Over 500 boys, including the King's third son, Prince Henry, wearing all kinds of civilian attire, some boating flannels, some munition workers' overalls, and carrying water bottles, haversacks, and greatcoats, marched through the streets of the town to the station and boarded a special train. This is the second occasion on which a holiday has been devoted to aiding the military authorities. The commemoration services were held as usual in the college chapel, and the statue of the founder was decked with a wreath. Owing to the absence of the provost and vice-provost, however, the usual banquet was omitted.

SOCIALISTS SEEK REFORM

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BUDAPEST, Hungary—Prior to the meeting of the Hungarian Parliament the Social Democratic group addressed a circular to all the other members of the Lower House pointing out that the sacrifices made during the war justified the nation's long-expressed desire for universal suffrage (for men). The entire Hungarian nation, it insisted, had proved its ability to deal with political matters, and if men of 20 and under could defend their fatherland, they could also vote. The group in question also issued another circular to the remaining deputies calling upon them to institute a campaign in favor of the conclusion of peace.

ABUSE OF POWER OF QUERYING MINISTERS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The Journal des Débats calls attention to the waste of cabinet ministers' time by the abuse of the power of questioning members of the government which lies with the parliamentary commissions, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The minister has to attend the sittings of these bodies, as well as cabinet meetings, and he will also now have to attend the councils of the Allies. Perhaps the worst offenders in the matter of setting questions to ministers, continues the writer of the article, are the parliamentary commissions. A single one of these commissions asked M. Millerand 359 questions in a few months. Every deputy has also the right to demand explanations in his own name of any minister. These questions with their replies have to appear in the official records. The questions for this year up to December amount to 6436 from deputies and 632 from senators. On July 20 last there were 118 questions addressed to the minister of war, 100 on Aug. 5 and 110 on Aug. 23. The ministry of war receives about 8000 letters per day, and General Galliéni declared in the Chamber only recently that it was the work of 50 clerks to reply to them. When these figures are considered, what time has the minister left for thought and work? asks the Débats. A man who is responsible for the conduct of a great war wants freedom, freedom to conceive his plans and freedom to carry them into action.

COMEDIE FRANCAISE DIRECTOR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—Emile Fabre, vice-president of the Society of Dramatic Authors, has been appointed director of the Comédie Française in the absence of Albert Carre, who has joined the French army until the close of the war. It was thought at first that M. d'Estournelles de Constant would be asked to fill the post during the interim, but M. Painlevé, minister of education, with whom the decision rests, has chosen M. Fabre, who is the author of numerous plays. The best known of these are "La Vie Publique," "La Maison d'Argile" and "Timon d'Athènes."



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DIFFICULTIES IN GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBURG SEEN

Efforts to Engraft on Little State Political Regime of Germans Told in French Paper

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The French and British press have published, from time to time, short paragraphs referring to the internal politics of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg which have given evidence of a state of turmoil in this small state. Since the time when the German armies passed into Luxemburg and the Grand Duchess made her spirited protest, little has been heard of the manner in which the war has affected the people, and the information on the subject which has been sent to the Temps from a reliable and well-informed source, is, therefore, of interest. The Grand Duchy has, apparently, apart from the difficulties created by its position in the war area, been experiencing a serious crisis in its internal affairs, a crisis caused, says the Temps' informant, by clerical and German intrigues in the entourage of the Grand Duchess. According to the terms of the Luxemburg constitution the legislative power is vested in the Chamber, in collaboration with the sovereign. Every bill, after having been adopted by the people's representatives, has to receive the sanction of the crown. In 1912, the government laid before Parliament a bill which freed the schoolmasters from the leading strings of the church without in any way infringing on the rights of the clergy. This bill, which was strongly opposed by the Clerical minority and by all the reactionary elements, was adopted by the Chamber by a great majority. It was at this time, when the signature of the Grand Duchess was required, that the people became aware that the will of the country was not the dominating factor, and that, in the entourage of their princess there were certain persons speaking a foreign language who had no political experience, and who were using the influence which they had obtained over the Grand Duchess to bias her decisions and lead the country in the path which they desired to see it take. These persons were Germans and it was their intention to engraft on the Grand Duchy the political régime of their country. For three months the Grand Duchess hesitated, but whether she respected the advice of the premier, M. Eyschen, who was always a loyal friend of her family, or whether she herself had a clearer notion of what was at stake than she was credited with, at the end of the three months, she gave her sanction to the bill. The camarilla had been beaten and the country breathed freely. This was before the war.

When the outbreak occurred in August, 1914, every consideration, except that of the future of the country and the means of obtaining food supplies, was swept aside and that which had caused a division in the country was forgotten. Not so, however, in court circles. The councilors of the Grand Duchess thought the opportunity favorable to their designs. The German armies occupied the country and public opinion could not express itself freely; the liberty of the press and that of speech were suspended; there was no fear of a revolt. The occasion for which they were seeking was not long in coming. In August, 1915, the head of the Luxemburg normal school resigned and this important post had to be filled. The candidate proposed by the government was flatly disapproved of by the Grand Duchess and the cabinet found itself in the embarrassing situation of either abandoning the country at a most crucial period of its history, or of facing a situation brought about by the deliberate wish of the Grand Duchess to repudiate the education law. At this juncture M. Eyschen, the man who, by his prestige and statesmanship, was best fitted to deal with the situation passed away. The three other members of the cabinet resigned, and thus the first step toward the establishment of an autocratic régime had been taken; but there was still the difficulty of finding men willing to take upon their shoulders the burden of government in such grave circumstances. The Grand Duchess called upon the leaders of the Right, but not one of them responded. In despair she then called upon a young barrister of the Luxemburg bar, without any political experience or knowledge of affairs, but who was likely to prove a docile instrument in the hands of the clergy. M. Loutsch accepted the premiership, and three other men, equally inexperienced, were appointed to posts in the cabinet.

On November 9 the Chamber met to hear the declaration of policy of the new government. It was very cleverly constructed, but from the very first the members of the Left clearly showed their distrust of the new ministers. The Socialists and Liberals violently denounced the Grand Duchess and her councilors. They reproached the Princess with having brought about the crisis because she knew herself protected by German troops. She had by thus doing forever alienated the affections of her subjects. In his reply to the members of the Left the premier gravely insulted a Radical member; a scene ensued, and that very evening the Grand Duchess signed the dissolution of the Chamber. In accordance with the constitution the elections should take place in three months' time, concludes the Temps' informant the present government remaining in office meanwhile. During the whole of this time it will be free from parliamentary control and it is not probable that this time will be wasted. On the other hand, the Liberal party is making great efforts to enlighten the people as to the origin of the crisis and the existence of the camarilla. Though the peasant populations are entirely under the influence of the church, which supports the persons responsible for the crisis, it is expected that the new Chamber will resemble the old in its composition, and that the parties of the Left will be in the majority.

SWEDISH OFFICER'S IMPRESSIONS IN WEST

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—Captain Lilliehoek, of the Swedish headquarter staff, a member of the Swedish delegation who recently visited Paris and the French front, made a few statements with regard to his impressions of his visit to the French correspondent of the Stockholm Sozialdemokraten. After having referred to the courtesy, and even friendliness with which the delegation had been received by all classes in France, Captain Lilliehoek said that he had gained a very high idea of the generals and officers in command of army corps and divisions: they seemed to him, he said, to impersonate strength and decision. He also remarked on the vigor and spirit of the troops. Not only, he declared, were they well fed, but they also had certain small amenities which helped them to keep up their good spirits in the trenches. After having come into contact with hundreds of soldiers of all categories, Captain Lilliehoek said he thought that the spirit of the whole army could be summed up in the fact that they were one and all possessed of a clear idea of the unshakable purpose for which they were fighting. The war now being waged, continued the Swedish officer, does not resemble anything which might have been expected. In former days, a war was begun with certain defined resources in men, arms and munitions, and the war was carried on until these resources were exhausted. In the present war, on the contrary, the whole energy of the country is utilized for the purpose of continuing the war. That is what makes the present war so terrible.

On both sides, as far as I could tell, the fronts have become impregnable. They cannot be pierced without running the risk of such losses as would make the undertaking practically impossible with ordinary military resources. There is just the possibility that, by the use of a mass of artillery, so formidable that the strongest imagination could never have conceived of it in the past, it would be possible to break either of the fronts, but not without great sacrifices and at enormous cost. And even with a mass of artillery in use, it would take time, for it is evident that the enemy, having had to abandon one trench, would merely hold a line further in the rear. There is, Captain Lilliehoek continued, another factor to be considered in estimating the probable length of the war. The bitterness with which France regards Germany is an important asset to the military strength of the country. This bitter feeling rests on the one hand on the conviction that Germany alone is responsible for the war, and on the other, on the accusation which is generally regarded as well founded in France, that Germany wages war with a quite useless cruelty. It is quite evident that if it is not found possible to mitigate this sentiment in some way it will form one of the elements which will tragically prolong the duration of the war.

MODEL ADVERTISEMENT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—T. H. R. Pring, advertising manager, R. Maule & Son, Edinburgh, and formerly of Selfridge's, London, spoke on the subject of "Retail Drapery Advertising" to a meeting of the Scottish Advertising Association, in Glasgow. The general theory of advertising, he said, was to establish a bond of sympathy between the merchant who had goods to sell and the community who wanted to buy them. A model advertisement should be drafted as if the merchant were talking to a friend who was disposed to listen to him. But there was a very real difference between an advertisement and a conversation, because the man who was doing all the talking was not able to answer any possible objection. A satisfactory advertisement, therefore, was one that anticipated any possible objection and disposed of it before it was made. In the retail drapery business the advertisement, to be satisfactory to the woman reader, must take her point of view, or put forward to her another point of view in such a pleasant manner that she would be disposed to consider it, and, if better than her own, to adopt it. Points of information might be given, if not too technical. Figures, except those concerning prices, did not appeal to her. A boast displeased her. A slur on another house inclined her to its defense, while harshness to an assistant in her presence, even in consequence of her complaint, would be bitterly resented by her. An advertisement, when it appeared in the paper, had only half done its work. It must be followed up in the whole conduct of the house whose voice it was, and be lived up to both in the spirit and in the letter.

PRUSSIAN DIET TO SIT IN JANUARY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—It is stated that the Prussian Diet will be convened on Jan. 11 next, that is, at the latest possible date compatible with observance of the constitution. In addition to the war budget only a few economic measures will be discussed, so that the House is expected to deal with the business placed before it in about five weeks.



(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph by Exclusive News)

The Grand Duchess of Luxemburg

LIGHT RAILWAYS IN RIGA-DVINSK REGION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The dispatch sent recently by the special correspondent of the Temps in Petrograd proves that the Germans have made a very extensive use of light railways in the Riga-Dvinsk region. Information gathered from prisoners, and also by means of the intelligence service, shows that the Germans have, in the technical organization of their troops behind their front lines, given yet another proof of their great abilities in this direction. The railways, says the Temps' correspondent, are constructed like miniature railways. The line is laid with ready-made parts which are placed end to end, the rails being already affixed to the sleepers. The parts are brought up by trains which advance along the line as its construction is completed. Sidings and loop lines let the loaded trains pass the empty ones returning. These lines stretch right up to the positions, and enable the reenforcements and supplies to be rapidly brought up. Stores and supplies are immediately placed in well concealed subterranean chambers, so that they may not be seen by the watchful Russian airmen.

Besides these secondary lines, three permanent ones have been built, two of which connect the frontiers of Eastern Prussia with the northern region. The time tables issued for these lines include trains for the general public. Steam and electric tramways have also been constructed by the Germans.

When the Russians directed an attack against one point on the Riga-Dvinsk front, they were surprised to see the Germans reply immediately by a similar maneuver in another sector of the same theater with the intention of delaying the Russian offensive. It was a long time before they could understand how the Germans could manage to inform all the units on the front with a rapidity surpassing that of the telegraph. It was at last found out that the enemy had established a series of radio-telegraph stations behind Below's army. One of these stations was erected at Libau, two at Windau and others at various points. The care which the Germans are lavishing on the Riga-Dvinsk front is due to their intention of making this part of the front a base for the advance on Petrograd which, it is probable, they are still contemplating. A strong Russian pressure on this front would be serious for them, and knowing this they are taking due precautions. On their side, the Russians are taking similar precautions, not so much against a possible surprise during the course of the winter, as to secure the initiative in the operations when this present war of positions gives place to one of maneuvers. Below has not abandoned the idea of taking Dvinsk, but he does not feel himself strong enough to attempt putting into execution the Berlin plans, for he only gets promises in response to his repeated demands for reenforcements.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The Edinburgh University Union has issued its annual report for the year 1914-1915, which shows a decrease of 456 members on the numbers of the previous year. The roll of honor contains the names of 1796 members who are serving with the forces of the crown, and of these 1526 are commissioned. Sixty-three figure in the list of casualties, eight have received the D.S.O., 14 have been awarded the Military Cross, one the Distinguished Service Cross, one the Distinguished Conduct Medal, one the Legion of Honor, and 36 have been mentioned in dispatches. The senate of the university have issued a special appeal to students to enlist under the scheme inaugurated by Lord Derby.

IMPORTANCE OF ITALIAN CAMPAIGN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ROME, Italy—The Italian offensive along the entire front, and particularly along the Isonzo, against the intrenchments of Gorizia and Tolmino, is being carried out with energy and perseverance. Between Oct. 18 and Nov. 23 nearly 10,000 Austrians were taken prisoner, bringing the total number up to that date to about 30,000. According to an article on Italy's contribution to the European war, the Italian troops are engaging the flower of the Austrian army, the Tyrolese army corps (XIV.), comprising the regiments of the Kaiserjäger, and the XV. and XVI. which, in times of peace, form the garrison of Bosnia and Herzegovina, all specially trained in mountain warfare. In the rear of these there are units of all kinds. The three armies of the Generals Boroevic, Rohr and Dankli have reached a strength of over 300 battalions, comprising the best troops of the empire, only a fourth of which is composed of territorials, while in a war of defense the efficiency of the latter is not much inferior to that of first-class troops, and in any case the magnificent system of railways enables the Austrians rapidly to move the best troops to strengthen any weak point.

The Italian territorial advance may seem slow, the article continued, to the impatient, but the operations of the quadruple entente are helped, not so much by Italian acquisition of territory, as by the weakening and fatiguing of the enemy's defense. The relief afforded to Russia by the Italian offensive has been frankly acknowledged by the Russian military authorities, and the Serbians, British and French have also been greatly benefited by the offensive initiated by Italy on Oct. 18. In short, the success of the Italian arms has not only saved Italy from the fear of an Austrian invasion, but has rendered an inestimable service to the cause of liberty for which the Allies are fighting.

ART SALES IN ENGLAND

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—A sale of Chinese porcelain marked the reopening of the Christie sale rooms. Two pairs of famille verte jars fetched good prices. The first pair, Kang-He, 16½ inches high, were sold for 310 gs., and the second, 23½ inches, for 230 gs. At the Raglan sale in Mayfair the Hon. Katherine Somerset's portraits by Sir Thomas Lawrence were sold for quite low prices, when compared with the sums realized for this artist's work a few years ago. An effort was made by American dealers to secure the Lawrence drawing of the three Mornington sisters, but the Raglan family intervened and the drawing was bought for 800 gs. on their behalf. Two hundred gs. was given for an interesting Downman drawing of the sons of the fifth Duke of Beaufort. Another Downman portrait of Lady Charlotte Villiers, dated 1784, was bought by George Grossmith for 205 gs. Among the china disposed of was a Worcester cup and saucer at 48 gs.; a Sèvres teaset at 71 gs., and a few pieces of Chelsea at 95 gs.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE ACTIVITIES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—Following on the protest meeting held at the Caxton hall, a large number of the members of the Women's Social and Political Union met in conference in the St. George's vestry hall, Bloomsbury, recently. Mrs. Lamartine Yates was elected to the chair, and the meeting decided that, in consideration of the increased urgency of women's enfranchisement, the members present at the meeting should coordinate under the title "The Suffragettes of the Women's Social and Political Union," and apply themselves to suffrage work. A provisional executive was elected.

M. MOREL OUTLINES DUTY OF THE PRESS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France — M. Compère Morel has an indictment to bring against the French press for its inexactitude and for the cheap way in which it has made fun of German ways and means, such as the German method of entrenchment, the German iron cross and the German methods of meeting the food problem in their country, ways and means which the French have ultimately adopted themselves in their prosecution of the war. With regard to military operations and the diplomatic situation, M. Morel says, the reports of victories on the battlefields and of success at the chancelleries are too numerous to be reckoned. If the press had been really anxious to contribute to the national welfare, he continues, it would have adopted a different tone. It would never have looked down on the enemy, but it would have accustomed the French people to contemplate the fact that they were fighting a first rate power. Our country has proved in the past that it does not flinch from knowing the truth. If, during the course of history it has shown itself capable of the most extraordinary efforts, it was because it was aware of the danger which had to be faced. What ought to have been put to the French people is the fact that we are faced by a redoubtable foe; that the German military caste, her men of letters, her writers had done everything to inculcate into the nation a kind of collective and mystical pride which would certainly turn its head when the moment came. They ought also to have been told that Germany, thanks to a very much increased industrial and economic prosperity, could utilize her resources during the war in the development of her military strength, by the adaptation of her economic organisms and her methods of action as regards the necessities of war. If the press had taken this task upon itself it would have indulged in less cheap depreciation and ignorant disdain, and would have given less cause to the neutral countries to doubt our clearsightedness and our common sense. As for L'Humanité it has never ceased from declaring that this terrible conflagation prepared by the criminal imperialism of all the capitalist governments and let loose at the last by the Prussian military caste, would be both lengthy and costly both in human lives and in money. By this statement we neither underestimate nor overestimate the strength of our adversaries. The resources of Germany in materiel, in foodstuffs, and especially in men are neither unlimited nor inexhaustible, and no amount of organization nor power of action can provide that which is lacking. We know that in this respect the resources of the Allies are superior, and that the freedom of the seas allows more scope to the Allies to deal with the costliness of foodstuffs than is the case with Germany. But, after 16 months of war, we still have to tell the governments of the quadruple entente that they must discipline and coordinate their efforts as much from the economic point of view as from the military and the diplomatic, and must make use of every means, even those which seem the most revolutionary, to insure a victory which we must not fail to obtain.

GERMAN RESERVES DECLARED ADEQUATE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—In the course of its criticism of Mr. Churchill's valedictory speech in the House of Commons, the semi-official Norddeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung expressly contradicted his assertion that Germany would be easier to defeat after the second or third year of war than after the first.

The bright prospect that he sees, it wrote, in the hoped-for decrease in the central powers' reserve of men will vanish, for by the enrolling of the younger classes, every fresh year of war brings the new quadruple alliance, not only a complete substitution of its losses, but a steady increase of its military power; and this thanks to universal conscription, so abhorred and yet so desired of Englishmen. The opinion of Churchill, therefore, that the campaign of 1916 will lead to Germany's downfall, owing to lack of men, is just as erroneous as the assertion that the quadruple entente was hampered for want of munitions during 1915.

It is indeed not to be supposed, observed the Berliner Tageblatt, when commenting on the passage in question, that in the event of a prolongation of the war, the strength of the German armies, in relation to the number of the entente forces, could become unfavorable. In view of the position of affairs the reverse is more likely to be the case.

RUSSIAN REFUGEES IN FRANCE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERNE, Switzerland—The Berner Tagwacht has commented indignantly on the announcement by the French minister of the interior that subjects of the countries allied with France liable to military duty must immediately fulfill the same. This means nothing else, it wrote, than the delivering up of political refugees from Russia into the hands of Tsarism. This shameful action of "democratic" France is another consequence of the alliance with the disgraceful autocratic régime. The Swiss organ wondered whether the French Socialist ministers, MM. Guesde, Sembat and Thomas, had lent their approval to the action of their colleagues.

RUSSIA AND POLISH AUTONOMY VIEWED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany — As is known, wrote the Vorwärts recently, the Grand Duke Nicholas, at that time commander-in-chief of the Russian armies, was prompted upon the outbreak of war to make far-reaching political promises to the Poles in an eloquent manifesto. The value that must be attached to those assurances may be gathered from a circular from M. Maklakov, then minister of the interior, to the governors of provinces, which has been published in the Tribune-Polonaise, a paper edited by Polish Democrats in the French language. The contents of the circular were as follows:

In connection with the Grand Duke Nicholas' manifesto, and in reply to the inquiries addressed to me as to the attitude to be adopted towards the population of the Vistula district (the official Russian designation for the Kingdom of Poland), I hereby inform their excellencies, the governors, that the manifesto in question does not apply to the Vistula district, but rather to those Polish lands that do not belong to the Russian empire, and that the Grand Duke Nicholas may be able to conquer in the course of the war. Until this is accomplished no alteration will be made in the political situation in the Vistula district; the regulations in force must merely be acted upon as regards the Polish population in the most benevolent form possible.

The policy of the Russian ministry of the interior to which this circular gave expression, commented the Vorwärts, has certainly undergone a change in the course of the war in so far as that, in the autumn session of the Duma—after the greater part of Poland had been occupied by the Germans and Austrians—the representatives of the government solemnly repeated the promise of an autonomous Poland. That, however, robs the Maklakov circular of none of its historic value. It appears to be the tragic fate of Poland that now, as during the past century and a half, even at moments when her assistance is needed, she is betrayed and deceived by those who have made an end of her independence.

BUILDING TRADE AND WAR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—At the annual meeting of the Glasgow Master Wrights Association, the directors stated that the building trade throughout the country had been seriously affected by the war, and in many districts building operations had been almost entirely suspended. These conditions would probably become more general as the present situation developed. The amount of money expended on the war, high rate of interest and restrictions by the government on loans to public authorities, as well as their instructions to local authorities to keep down capital expenditure—all this combined with the high cost of production and freight, made for general inactivity. It was felt, however, that further building accommodation was necessary, and that this was only being restrained by the necessities of the moment, so that immediately after the cessation of hostilities there certainly would be a revival in the building trade. The meeting protested against the rents bill.

PLAN TO NEUTRALIZE BASIN OF THE CONGO

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The Tägliche Rundschau dealt in a recent issue with the proposal that has lately been discussed in England for the neutralization of the basin of the Congo, and arrived at the conclusion that Germany would have no object whatever in agreeing to such an arrangement at the present juncture. England, it argued, was not animated by any consideration for the white race in Africa in reviving the discussion, but was merely acting in response to purely practical considerations regarding the safety of Egypt, and the knowledge that, despite her boasts, the conquest of German East Africa would be a difficult matter.

The Berliner Tageblatt, which commented on the article, agreed with its contemporary as to the motives by which England was actuated, but added: Although we have no illusions whatever as to the reasons that might prompt England to propose the neutralization of Central Africa at the present time, we should not care to dismiss such a proposal peremptorily. Even if the Russian question seems to have been thrust completely in the background for England in this war, we Germans, for our part, can nevertheless endeavor, in the interest of the white race, to enforce once more the standpoint which led to the agreement regarding the neutralization of the Congo basin. A necessary condition thereto would of course be that England should come forward with proposals that we could accept.

MANUSCRIPT GIFT TO GLASGOW

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—A petition addressed on May 3, 1798, by 33 eminent citizens of Glasgow to the lord-lieutenant of the county of Lanark, asking his consent to the formation of a Citizens Training Corps for home defense purposes, in view of the threatened invasion of England by Napoleon, has been acquired by Lord Provost Dunlop, who intends to present the manuscript to the city for preservation among the city records. The document has lain in an old manor house in Essex for over 100 years. It runs as follows: "Glasgow, May 3, 1798: We, subscribers, encouraged by a late Act passed in the House of Commons for arming the nation; and wishing to show that attachment to our King and Country with which we are actuated; request that your Lordship would have the goodness to allow us to form an Association for the purpose of Learning Military Exercise: that we may be able to act in Concert in case of actual Invasion, in protecting the liberties of this City. We have the Honour to be Your Lordship's Most Obedient humble Servants."

SWEDISH DEFENSE PLANS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—Included in his budget which the Swedish minister of defense recently introduced was a sum of 77,000,000 kroner for the army and 35,000,000 for the navy. In addition to this amount it is proposed to set aside 11,000,000 and 5,000,000 for improvements to the fortifications and naval dockyards respectively.

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WITH THE CHINESE IN THE UNITED STATES



(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor)

Chinese girl telling of Canton days before the immigration

The following is the second of three articles about the status of the Chinese in Boston. In other large cities of the United States the offspring of the immigrant, the immigrant himself and the women of the Mongolian race are also being led step by step along the path of education followed by the children and adults of the races of Europe. This article tells of parents seeking education for their children and expecting to return to Canton on their graduation from college.

II.

At high school everybody called her "Pearl," but at home she went by the name of "Chun Chee." She was an attractive 16-year-old Chinese girl who lived with her father and mother and brothers and little sister in a Boston apartment house, and who had visions not only of finishing high school but of going through college before the family returned to China. This she confided to her favorite teacher who came to call one afternoon, and was ushered into the parlor where Chun Chee was putting everything into apple-pie order in honor of the event.

A brisk fire was aglow in the parlor stove, but Chun Chee to make sure that her guest should be comfortable put on an extra shovel of coal before sitting down in one of the plush-covered chairs to entertain her. Some of the smaller members of the family came and peeped in, but when they saw a stranger; ran back to their mother who was visiting with some of her Chinese friends in another room.

Chun Chee began to explain. "My mother has company," she said, "some Chinese ladies she knows. They are always coming to see my mother and I guess it would surprise you to hear them talk, they have so much to say. They discuss the latest styles in China and talk about the important things that are happening in the United States, and sometimes they talk about the war, too. They get a good deal of their information from their husbands and brothers and sons."

The visitor looked somewhat surprised. "You probably will laugh at my ignorance," she began, "but the fact is, I did not know that the styles in China ever changed."

Chun Chee did laugh, but it was a very merry, kindly laugh. "The styles change a little," she answered. "For instance, sometimes the sleeves are made shorter than before, sometimes the trimming is wide, sometimes narrow and like that. But of course I suppose to people who aren't Chinese the clothes generally look the same. They are much simpler and more comfortable than American clothes, that's why I like them better. When I first tried to put on American clothes, I got all mixed up. There were so many of them. And you would have smiled to see me trying to get into the dress. It was a little sailor dress and of course fastened in front, but I tried to button it up the back. I can get dressed in Chinese clothes in about two minutes, but when I am getting dressed to go to school it takes me half an hour. And when I put on my evening gown to go to a party it takes me an hour at least. My father never can understand it; he thinks I am taking a nap!"

"Did you go to parties when you lived in Canton?"

"Yes, very often. Of course, I was only a little girl then, but I can remember the fun we had. The girls would get together and make candy or wreaths of flowers. When we went to parties where there were grown up people we put on our very best clothes, our jewels and embroidered slippers and we had to be very dignified."

"Did you go to school in China?"

"No, but my brother did. In China the pupils study out loud and the racket they make is dreadful. I don't see how they ever learn anything. My brother goes to the Chinese school here in Boston, too, but here the pupils study to themselves the way they do in the public schools. My brother likes to study and so do I. We both want to go through college. After that my brother wants to be an engineer."

"And do you want to be a teacher?"

"No, I am afraid I don't care anything about being a teacher. I like to be on friendly terms with people, and so often I feel as if my teachers belonged to a different world from what I do. The other girls feel the same. With you it's different, but that is because you seem to be different from the rest. Teachers have to make pupils study subjects they don't like and that's hard on the teachers and on the pupils, too. Now just see how I hate Latin. I can't see the sense of studying it, it's such an old language."

The visitor laughed. "Well, isn't Chinese even older?" she asked.

"Yes, but people talk Chinese and they don't talk Latin. Now French is all right. I like to study French. And English, I believe, I like better than anything. But tell me, why is it some little things seem so hard for American girls, like learning the difference between 'there' and 'their'? I can't understand why some of the girls are always getting them mixed. It always seemed so simple to me."

"Perhaps that is because some of the other girls don't pay careful attention when things are explained to them."

"But you have to pay attention if you are going to learn fast. And in basketball it's the same. You have to pay attention every single minute. Oh, how I do love to play! I am so glad I am a junior this year, for now I can play every week."

"You'll miss it in the summer, then."

"Oh, but in the summer I play tennis and golf. An American lady I know invites us to her home every summer, and I do have the loveliest time there. The only thing I don't like is having to be my own caddy. But it is lovely to get out where people have lawns and gardens. In China each family has a garden, and it is beautiful all the year round with roses, pinks, lilies and flowers like that."

"You enjoyed living in Canton a great deal didn't you?"

"Yes, it seems now like a pleasant dream. I remember we didn't have to get up very early, and we had a lot of servants, a different servant for everything. My mother even had a maid to comb her hair. But servants were cheap there. My mother would get me dressed in the morning and then maybe I would have to sit still all day. We had lots of company because there's so much visiting done in China. Then at New Year's was the happiest time of all. The house was decorated and the people kept coming in and bowing and having refreshments all day long."

"Did they touch their heads to the floor when they bowed?"

"Oh, no, the people of China don't do that. I guess you are getting us mixed with the Japanese."

At this juncture a little girl peeped shyly through the door. In her arms she carried a doll almost as tall as herself, an American doll with flaxen curls, but dressed in Chinese costume.

"Come here and see me," begged the caller, but the child only retired the more shyly behind her doll. Then Pearl said something in Chinese, speaking very fast and using inflections that sounded very strange to her teacher. She could distinguish nothing except "Toi Chee," and when she inquired if that were the child's name she found she was right. "Yes," said Pearl, "we call her 'Toi Chee,' but in English her name is Alice. She goes to school and so do my younger brothers, all except Henry; he's too little."

"That reminds me to ask you," said the visitor, still smiling in the direction of little Toi Chee, "didn't you find it hard when you first started to go to school in Boston? I suppose you could understand hardly anything that was said to you?"

"Well, I knew a little English, because we were here about a year before I started in, and so it wasn't as hard as you might think. Shall I tell you how I learned my first English words? It was on the train coming from Vaucouver to Boston. Did you ever take that trip? Oh, it is just beautiful; sometimes the train is away up in the air and you can look down on the loveliest scenery you can imagine. There was a gentleman on our car who looked very pleasant and one day to my surprise he said a few words to me in Chinese. I think he must have been an importer. Then he gave me an apple and when I thanked him in Chinese he asked if I would like to learn to say the same thing in English. Of course I wanted to, and so that's how the first words I learned in the English language were 'thank you.'"

Here Chun Chee arose to put more coal on the fire, with an apology for the noise necessary to the operation, and Toi Chee, who was still standing in the doorway, was prevailed upon by her small brother to surrender her post and go into another room with him to play.

"Would you like to see my Chinese costume?" asked Chun Chee as she settled herself again beside her visitor. "See, here in this picture I have it on," and she pointed to a family group picture hanging on the wall. "I wear it in plays sometimes. Just excuse me a minute and I'll get it."

When she came back she had the costume on. "I don't wonder," said the visitor, admiring its simplicity and beauty, "that you prefer Chinese clothes to American. Well, when you go back to China then you'll have a chance to be comfortable again."

"Yes, but we won't be going back for some years, I imagine. My father brought us here so we could get a good education and we probably will stay till we finish, though my mother is always saying she wants to go back to Canton right away. She has many relatives there and besides she can't get used to living in the United States, everything is so very different. You can just imagine how strange American cooking seemed to her and to all of us at first, but now we have two Chinese meals a day and one American meal. This last Thanksgiving day we had a turkey and everything that goes with it. My father learned about American cooking from some of his friends and he taught my mother and helps her with it. You know two heads are better than one."

"Is your father a merchant?"

"Yes; he is in a store right near here, but I think when we go back to China he wants to go into the real estate business. There's money in that in China, but of course the difficulty is that you have to have a lot of money to start with."

"And you are sure you would rather go back than live always in the United States?"

"Yes, because China needs us. We want to do our part to build the country up. We can do more real good there than we can here. That's the way I think about it, and I know my big brother thinks the same way. I like the American girls, but I want to see the girls I used to know in Canton. I want to see how the country has changed since we were there. Lots of things have happened in China in the last few years, you know, and I guess nobody knows how many more things will happen before we get back."

POSTAL STATION CONTRACTOR IS IN BOSTON TODAY

Thomas A. Clark of Brooklyn Consults With Postmaster Murray and Says the Back Bay Site Has Been Purchased

Thomas A. Clark of Brooklyn, N. Y., whose proposals to erect and lease to the government two new postal terminal stations—one on Huntington avenue, in the Back Bay, and the other near the North station—have been accepted by the postoffice department, was in Boston today and visited Postmaster William F. Murray's office.

Mr. Clark and his attorney, E. S. Keough were closeted for several hours with Postmaster Murray and Assistant Postmaster Hurley. Preliminary plans which have been made by the architect, R. Thomas Short of 370 Macon street, Brooklyn, for two terminals were gone over in great detail. Mr. Clark said that work on the new buildings would be started immediately after the postmaster gives his final approval of the architect's plans.

In answer to question, Mr. Clark declared emphatically that the contract for the purchase of the land on Huntington avenue for the new terminal had been closed. He said there is a clause in the contract with the government by which the federal authorities may terminate the agreement at the end of one year. He said this clause was probably the reason that no Boston firm would bid for the job. The rental of the Huntington avenue terminal is to be $19,250 a year, while that of the North station terminal is to be $19,900, according to Mr. Clark, who says the award of the contract was made by open competition, the bids having been advertised in branch postoffices in Boston.

This afternoon Postmaster Murray is in conference with the executive committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce on the merger plans, as a result of a report made by a sub-committee of the chamber's committee on metropolitan and municipal affairs.

Plans regarding the Essex street postoffice were the chief point of discussion before the chamber executive committee. Before going to the chamber Mr. Murray explained that nothing definite has been done by the postoffice department concerning the abolition of Essex street station. He said that no inspector has yet been assigned to make a detailed report on the proposition. Better accommodations at Essex street are imperative, he declared, however, and said that this is his sole object in proposing a readjustment.

Postmaster Murray is emphatic in declaring that the consolidation of the Back Bay and Fenway branch in the proposed terminal building on Huntington avenue will be to the great advantage of the service from the public point of view. As for the plan for merging the Essex street station with the branch at the South station, the postmaster explains that nothing definite has yet been done to complete arrangements. He gives assurance that the interest and convenience of the postoffice patrons down town will be given thorough consideration.

Many complaints have been received as regards the present service, particularly in the Back Bay section, says Assistant Postmaster Hurley. Mail oftentimes is delayed chiefly because with so many branch offices there is difficulty in properly separating the mail for the numerous stations. At times the mail is carried to stations other than the proper one, which goes to delay its delivery by carrier. In the modern building it is planned to erect solely for postoffice uses, the officials declare that all this delay will be absolutely eliminated and that the patrons will be served as they should.

It also was announced today that the present collections of mail about the streets by collectors walking over the route is to be superseded under the consolidated plan, by one or two automobiles, insuring an up-to-date and a quicker service. These same autos are to be used to take the carriers from the Huntington avenue terminal to the beginning of their routes, thus saving time that would be lost if the carrier were compelled to walk. It is not planned to have the motor cars pick the men up at the end of the route as this would involve difficulties in making up the schedule.

The entire service in the Back Bay is to be systematized by the postmaster to conform with the new arrangement and to give the greatest possible efficiency. The autos will leave the terminal at scheduled times and every carrier will have his work so systematized as to be ready on the exact minute the car leaves. If it takes a carrier 10 or 15 minutes longer to perform his preliminary office work than its takes his fellow carriers, the plan is to have him report for duty that much earlier so as to eliminate "lost motion."

While the exact details for establishing contract or financial stations, to compensate for removal of Back Bay and Fenway branches, have not been announced from Washington, the postmaster's office says that without doubt a financial station will be established, probably at Copley square, if the need becomes apparent. A distinction is made between these two classes of offices. A contract station is one in leased quarters and maintained and operated by the merchants or his employees. A financial station, however, is one in leased quarters but which is operated by government employees.

In working out the merger plans, the postmaster says he is trying to do the greatest amount of good to the greatest number of people. It is declared that under the present arrangement, employees of the Fenway and Back Bay branches are working at a great disadvantage because the facilities, instead of being concentrated on a single floor of an especially built postoffice building, are scattered over two or three floors.

This afternoon at 4:30 a meeting protesting against the Back Bay merger plan is scheduled to be held at the Hotel Somerset. The gathering has been widely advertised and it is expected that formal action will be taken toward informing the postal authorities as to the views of the district in regard to the consolidation.

In a statement issued by Edward C. Mansfield, former postmaster of Boston, a report regarding consolidating Back Bay and Fenway stations made during the previous administration is explained. Mr. Mansfield says after a three-month's investigation at the instance of former Postmaster-General Hitchcock, inspectors recommended consolidation of these two branches.

"I was able to convince the first assistant postmaster-general, Dr. Grandfield, that the consolidation of stations and branches as recommended by the inspectors would not result in any appreciable saving in the cost of operation, and that the abolition of established postoffice stations and branches was against the public interest," says Mr. Mansfield. "Owing to the close proximity of the Fenway office to the Back Bay station in Copley square, however, the department was of the opinion that these two offices could be consolidated without undue disturbance to existing conditions, and the order to abolish the Fenway station was issued.

"On July 25,1912, I had a personal interview with Postmaster-General Hitchcock relative to the abolition of the Fenway station, and pointed out to him first, the injury that would be done to business interests which had been established in the Fenway district if that office were taken away, and, second, the fact that the receipts of the office had increased over $30,000 during the fiscal year just closed. The Postmaster-General at once agreed to revoke the order for the consolidation of the Fenway with the Back Bay station."

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FRITZ KREISLER PLAYS CONCERTO BY VIEUXTEMPS

SYMPHONY HALL—Violin recital by Fritz Kreisler, with Carl Lamson assisting as accompanist; afternoon of Jan. 2. The program: Suite in E minor, Bach; fantasy in C major, op. 131, Schumann; concerto No. 2, F-sharp minor, Vieuxtemps; romance in A major, Schumann; larghetto, Weber; moment musical, Schubert; rondo in G major, Mozart; "Valse Macabre" and "Wienerisch," Godowsky; "La Chasse," Jean-Baptiste Cartier; berceuse romantique, Kreisler; Slavonic fantasy, Dvorak-Kreisler.

Mr. Kreisler is one of five artists for whom the United States concert circuit this winter has been an inexhaustible source of audiences. The other four are Mr. Paderewski, the pianist; Mme. Melba, the coloratura soprano; Miss Farrar, the lyric and dramatic soprano, and Mr. McCormack, the singer of florid tenor airs and of ballads. There is, also, potentially, a sixth in Mr. Caruso, the tenor, for he would unquestionably have the same experience as the others if he could be persuaded to leave the anchorage of the opera house in New York for the adventures of the circuit.

This list of a half dozen performers, comprising one violinist, one pianist and four singers, is an interesting comment on the state of musical art. A larger proportion of first-class work, it seems, is done by vocalists than by instrumentalists. Commanding expression is found twice as often with singers as with players. Or, in a turn-about view of the situation, the world, if the cities where these artists are this year appearing may be said to typify it, is only half as apt at making melody with its hands as with its voice.

The artist of Sunday afternoon, performing the notes of Bach, Schumann and Vieuxtemps, set forth in clear articulation the thought and sentiment of his public. Possibly in his playing of the Bach suite and the Schumann fantasy he was a little too much mixed up with his medium to exemplify perfectly the aspiration of all the listeners. He may have been a little too consciously a splendid Bach executant or a little too apparently a fervid Schumann champion for the best service of his hearers. But in the Vieuxtemps piece he was completely freed. Here his speech was direct, unclouded by either pedantry or propagandism. The F sharp minor concerto will not soon again have such a lucid reading as it had on this occasion. It will hardly again have a violinist so able to rise above his technique and make everybody forget the bow and the finger-board, even in the same player. And it will not be likely very often to have so fresh-minded and unspoilt an audience.

AMERICAN THEATER NOTES

For January, the American Drama Society announces the usual meetings for reading, discussion and casting plays, and a new feature, the writing of photo-plays. Today the stage section meets with Thomas A. Watson, 67 Mt. Vernon street, for the casting of three plays. Next Sunday there will be a discussion of "The Chief" at the home of Miss Eldredge, 1100 Beacon street. The manuscript section convenes Jan. 28 at the same place. Jan. 24 the play reading section will listen to "Fortune and Men's Eyes," read by Miss Ella Shull, at Mrs. Woolsey Hopkins, 135 Mt. Vernon street. Jan. 31 three one act folk plays, Cornish, Yankee and Welsh, will be presented in Huntington Chambers hall: "The Subjection of Kezia," by Mrs. Havelock Ellis, "Crazy Ann of Gloucester," by Mrs. Lena Dalkeith Burton of the society, and "Welsh Honeymoon," the play by Mrs. Jeannette Marks which received the London prize for the best Welsh play.

A new bill will be presented by the Washington Square Players at the Bandbox in New York next week. There will be three one-act plays and a pantomime. "The Tenor," translated from the German of Wedekind by Andre Tridon, will be acted by Helen Westley, Frank Conroy, Walter Frankl and Ralph Roeder. The other one-acts are "The Clod," by Lewis Beach, a Harvard 47 Workshop man, and "The Roadhouse in Arden," by Philip Moeller. The pantomime is Josephine A. Meyer and Basil Lawrence's "The Red Cloak," with parts for Lydia Lopokova, Florence Enright, Charles Edwards and L. H. Freedman.

Andreas Dippel has acquired the rights to "The Spring Maid" and started a company touring in it.

A. H. Woods will soon place in rehearsal a three-act play by William Anthony Maguire, entitled "Fools."

"The Boomerang," running toward its one hundred and fiftieth performance at the Belasco theater in New York and scheduled to stay out the year there, is playing to full houses and extra matinees.

Brandon Tynan's romantic comedy, "The Melody of Youth," was brought out in Stamford the other night by the newly organized producing firm of Hackett & Tyler. Mr. Tynan plays a leading role, the other players including George Giddens, Haidee Wright, Lily Cahill, William J. Kelly, William Harrigan, Alice Gail, Helen Evily and Mart K. Cody.

CAMBRIDGE POLICE CHANGES

Reserve Officers Thomas J. Riley and Thomas J. Stokes were made members of the regular Cambridge police force by an order issued by the commissioner of public safty yesterday. Michael J. Bannon and Patrick F. Ready were made reserve officers. This increases the regular force from 124 to 126 men. Lieut. R. H. Aylward, who has been located at station 2, was transferred to station 3, and Lieut. T. J. Leahy, who was promoted on Saturday, was assigned to station 2. Lieutenant McCorrey, who was also promoted on Saturday, remains at station 3, where he was a sergeant.

SUFFRAGISTS TO SPEAK

Miss Lucy Burns of Washington, D. C., chairman of the Legislative committee of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, and the Rev. William R. Lord of Doves, Mass., speak at a public meeting to be held at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy street, Jan. 6, at 8 p. m., on the work that is being done by the union in an effort to secure the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment through the national Congress. A discussion will follow.

GUTZON BORGLUM SPEAKS IN BOSTON

The importance of working out American ideals and history in the art of the United States was discussed by the sculptor Gutzon Borglum of New York at the luncheon of the Twentieth Century Club Saturday afternoon. He declared that the history of the United States contained many fine things that might be recorded by painters, writers and sculptors. He said we should break away from narrowness and conventionalism and do more along aesthetic lines.

Mr. Borglum is the man who planned carving the side of a stone mountain near Atlanta, Ga., as a memorial to deeds of the southern men in the civil war, proposed by the Daughters of the Confederacy. It is now planned to have 1200 figures in heroic relief.

NEWSBOYS PLAN SCHOLARSHIPS

Scholarships in several colleges is the plan of the Boston Newsboys' Protective Union, which launched the movement at a meeting held at 30 Hanover street yesterday. At present the organization awards one scholarship each year for Harvard. Action in this direction was taken at the close of an address from Philip Davis, director of the Civic Service house. A scholarship committee was appointed to work with Mr. Davis, who was unanimously elected an honorary member of the union.

WATERTOWN OPENS NEW GRAMMAR SCHOOL

WATERTOWN, Mass.—Watertown's new $73,000 grammar school on Arlington street, near Mount Auburn street, was opened this morning for the accommodation of 440 pupils. With the opening of this new unit in the town's school system the old Coolidge school and the so called portable school will be closed. Yesterday afternoon the new school house was open for public inspection and between 2 and 5 o'clock several hundred residents visited and inspected the new building.

The school house will be under the direction of Walter L. Putnam, who was formerly headmaster of the Hosmer and Phillips school. For the balance of the year he will have charge of the three schools. Mrs. Minnie R. Hackett will be in direct charge of the pupils in the new building. The school contains 10 classrooms and an assembly hall. It is two stories high and built of brick and cast limestone. The assembly hall occupies part of the first floor and is open to the roof.

SUPREME COURT SHOWS RESPECT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The supreme court of the United States adjourned immediately after convening at 12 o'clock today out of respect to the memory of Associate Justice Joseph R. Lamar, who passed away last night.

AMUSEMENTS

JACOB SLEEPER HALL
220 Boylston St. (Next to Public Library)
The HOFFMANN QUARTET
TWO CHAMBER-MUSIC CONCERTS
Wednesday Evenings, Jan. 12 and Feb. 23
ASSISTING PIANISTS
MR. HANS EBELL,
MR. ALFRED DE VOTO
Season tickets, $2.50, $1.75; $1.25; Single tickets, $1.50, $1.00, 75c, are now on sale at Steinert Hall.

ORNSTEIN
STEINERT HALL TUESDAY EVENING JAN. 11
Modern Pianist
TICKETS ARE NOW ON SALE AT THE HALL
STEINWAY PIANO



Powell memorial, erected on rim of Grand canyon in commemoration of man who first explored it

GRAND CANYON MEMORIAL TO POWELL IS DONE

Erected by Congress in Honor of Intrepid Explorer—First to Go Through Canyon—Stone Altar to Be Dedicated in Spring

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Announcement is made that the department of the interior has completed, on the rim of the Grand canyon, in Arizona, a memorial to Maj. John Wesley Powell, who first explored the canyon. The memorial is an altar decorated in Indian imagery and supporting a bronze tablet, resting on a phyramidal base of rough-hewn stone. Fifteen steps lead from the west up to the altar floor, from which one may gaze into the mile-deep canyon.

The spot chosen for the memorial is Sentinel point, a promontory south of the railway station, which commands a particularly fine view of the Granite gorge and of the river, whose whirlpool and cataract the Powell party explored in small open boats. The structure, which is built of limestone from the neighborhood, has a rectangular base 21 by 28 feet. The altar carries on its east side a medallion portrait of Major Powell in bronze bas-relief by Lena Usher and the following inscription:

"Erected by the Congress of the United States to Maj. John Wesley Powell, first explorer of the Grand canyon, who descended the river with his party in row-boats, traversing the gorge beneath this point Aug. 17, 1869, and again Sept. 1, 1872."

The memorial was planned at the international geological congress of 1904 in recognition of Major Powell's services as director of the United States geological survey. In March, 1909, Congress appropriated $5000 for the purpose, "in recognition of his distinguished public service as a soldier, explorer and administrator of government scientific work." Dr. Holmes chose the site.

The original purpose was to make the memorial a Roman chair facing the canyon. Last spring Secretary Lane substituted an altar for the chair, and Mark Daniels, then general superintendent and landscape engineer of national parks, designed the structure as it stands today.

It was then late in July, and Mr. Walter Ward, engineer of the reclamation service, had a difficult task before him to find and hew the rock and build the structure within the slender appropriation. The Riverside Portland Cement Company helped by donating half the cement.

The memorial will be formally dedicated early next summer. Secretary Lane's purpose is to make the event one of impressive importance. If, as is expected, Congress meantime makes the Grand canyon a national park (it is a national monument now), the two dedications will take place together, making a celebration altogether notable in the history of national parks.

This memorial is planned to become the scene of perhaps daily ceremonials of an interesting character, reviving to some extent the practice of the religious forms in vogue among the original Indian tribes of the neighborhood.

John Wesley Powell was a native of Mt. Morris, N. Y. His parents were English. He taught school in Illinois till the civil war, which he entered as a private and left as lieutenant-colonel. But he was always called "major." He lost his right arm at the battle of Shiloh.

At the close of the war Major Powell became professor of geology in the Illinois Normal University. An habitual wanderer in wild places, he led a small party of students and naturalists in 1867 into the mountains of Colorado. His incidental exploration of two small canyons of the Grand river kindled the purpose which shaped his after career, namely, to explore the canyons of the Grand and Green rivers and of the then mysterious Colorado river which their union forms.

The following summer he organized his expedition, proceeded down the Grand river and across the mountains to the White river, where from his winter camp he made extensive studies of the rivers and their canyons, and perfected plans for his dangerous passage of the unknown Colorado.

His great adventure, the passage of the Grand canyon of the Colorado, was made in the summer of 1869. Until then it was unknown.

The start into "the Great Unknown" was made on Aug. 13. The party, consisting of 10 men in four boats, had been afloat since their start from Green River City on May 24. Two of the boats were decked, forming watertight compartments.

After three months of laborious battle with rapids and waterfalls and the still more laborious exploration of innumerable side canons, they had reached, with scant provisions, the supreme test of strength and courage.

"What falls there are," says Major Powell's diary, "we know not; what rocks beset the channel, we know not; what walls rise on the river, we know not." The diary recounts a continual succession of strenuous experiences. Meantime, in repeated upsets, one of their boats is lost and most of their flour destroyed. They are down to a few days' rations, principally of dried apples.

On Aug. 28 three of the party left them, preferring to take their chances of climbing the almost perpendicular walls and finding their way to some settlement. These men were never heard of again. And the very next day the party, after an adventurous passage over a series of rocky cascades, swept out of the Grand canyon in safety.

Major Powell repeated the passage, for scientific research, two years later, and then he used a boat into which he was strapped. Through his agency the geological survey was organized in 1879.

At his solicitation Clarence King accepted the position of first director. The same year the bureau of ethnology under the Smithsonian Institution was organized through his efforts. Of this he was appointed director.

In 1881 Clarence King resigned the directorship of the geological survey and Major Powell was appointed as his successor by President Garfield. Major Powell continued in charge of both bureaus until his resignation as director of the geological survey in 1894. Subsequent to that he devoted his attention entirely to the bureau of ethnology, of which he was director.

AT NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSES

At the meeting of the Intersettlement Players to be held tomorrow night at the Ruggles street neighborhood house a talk will be given by Miss Charlotte Porter, president of the American Drama Society. Plans for an intersettlement supper will be discussed.

Classes reopened today at Ellis Memorial. On Wednesday night the Associates Club, made up of alumnae members of the house, will hold its annual meeting at 34 Church street.

Holiday events scheduled for this week at Denison house include a party for the music pupils and their parents, entertainments for the Santa Lucia Club and one of the Syrian groups, and twelfth night revels on Saturday night.

Partly through the interest of Gustav Frohman, the Elizabeth Peabody house has been able to arrange for nightly motion picture shows in the house theater. These will begin tonight, the admission to be 5 cents.

A talk on "My Work in the Philippines" will be given by Miss Cornelia Brown at the Wednesday meeting of the Mothers Club at Robert Gould Shaw house.

Classes reopen today at Norfolk house center. On Friday night Miss Rosetta Key will give a song recital for the members of the girls' chorus and their friends.

Outside lecturers will give addresses this week at the Frances E. Willard settlement to the Queen Esther Club and the Young Women's Forum. Nearly 600 persons attended the annual open house day of the settlement last Saturday. The guests were taken on inspection trips through the clubhouse and girls' dormitory, and entertained with a play and exercises by the children.

Parker Memorial will be the scene tonight of a pageant by the clubs of Hale house, who have planned this means of showing the members of the house the type of work each club is doing. The pageant will be the main feature of the annual exhibition program.

A New Year's party for the Italian department will be held tonight at Dorchester house, and a party for the mothers Wednesday night.

Riverside neighborhood house in Cambridge has joined the Boston Social Union this year and the Dramatic Club has joined the Intersettlement Players. The Dramatic Club meets each Friday night following a meeting of the newly organized Girls Choral Club. From 75 to 90 children come every Tuesday to hear Mrs. Joseph Bedlow tell stories, and the morning kindergarten has an enrollment of 35 children. About 140 children attend the Tuesday evening dancing class.

Next Sunday night at the Civic Service house Mrs. Eva W. White will speak on "The Relation of the School Centers to the Neighborhood Houses." Plans are being made by various organizations for benefit affairs for the war sufferers in Europe. This week Friday night under the auspices of the Civic Educational Club such a benefit will be given for the Jews, and on Jan. 20 at North Bennet street hall two plays will be given to provide money for the Italians. The citizenship school reopens tonight; special emphasis will be laid on a course in civics for new Americans. The first group of Camp Agassiz campers will hold a reunion Friday night.

INDIANS TO BE TUTORED MORE IN VOCATIONS

Commissioner's Report Shows Progress Made by Them in Industrial Lines of Mechanical Endeavor and Also Agriculture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The annual report of the commissioner of Indian affairs, made public today, contains some illuminating facts concerning the advance made by the Indians along educational and industrial lines during the year. One of the more important subjects is vocational training. On this point the report says:

"The development of the plan of improved vocational training along lines of practical endeavor will be extended to all Indian schools as rapidly as possible. Before an Indian boy or girl goes to his or her home a thorough grounding of how to work to the best advantage should be made in our schools. This should be a practical education which, in the great majority of returned students, in a few years will be translated into comfortable homes and productive farms.

"The majority of pupils in the schools will eventually return to their homes, and if there is an adequate acreage of land adaptable to agriculture awaiting them the educational training received during their student days should be developed, and a desire and knowledge of how best to reap the advantages due to the owner of a farm should be carefully instilled. Home and farm economics must be emphasized and correct habits of right living made a part of everyday life.

"The aim at our Indian schools is not the perfect farmer or the perfect housewife, but the development of character and sufficient industrial efficiency to enable the returned boy or girl to derive happiness and comfort from a home created by individual efforts. This is attempted by thorough instruction in the agricultural, mechanical, and domestic arts, and an adequate balance of practical field and shop work. This will involve a somewhat radical change in the course of study, on vocational lines, which is now being formulated and will be established at many of the schools during the next school year.

"All that may be done to better the industrial condition of the Indians will be largely wasted if the household conditions of the families are not right. The prosperous Indian farmer or stockman must have a good dwelling and proper food, and this comes within the province of the Indian woman, who must be trained in household duties as carefully as the Indian boy is for his especial work. Institutional work, while necessary to the school and giving general training in orderliness and system, can not usually fit the Indian girl for the duties of home making. To meet this need a small three or four-room cottage, similar to the home of an average family, has been constructed at several of the larger schools, where the domestic-training teacher or housekeeper instructs a few girls at a time in practical household economy suitable to the average home. Several girl stay at the cottage for two or three weeks under ordinary home conditions. They make their own beds, cook their own meals, do their mending and sewing, the cleaning, and their laundry work. At other schools it has been found that larger results may be had by having the students visit the cottages in classes. The girls are taught to make their own clothing, and ornament it with handwork, to can fruit and vegetables, keep poultry and raise a kitchen garden, and, in fact, do all the little household acts which make a well-ordered home attractive.

"Employees having charge of industrial work in the smaller boarding schools and the day schools are required to give the girls assigned to them 30 minutes' instruction each day before undertaking productive work. In this way the instructors come into closer touch with the pupils and approximate the work done in the domestic cottages. The noonday luncheon of the day school affords an opportunity for teaching proper food preparation to the girls.

"Baskets, pottery and beadwork are still made by Indians, but the most comprehensive and remunerative industry is the native manufactured of Navajo blankets. As the Indians work in a very desultory way in fashioning articles of their own handicraft, the instability of the supply prevents a systematic marketing of their products. In a sense this may not be a complete disadvantage, as the work of the Indian partakes largely of the sentimental, which is lost when the craftsman comemrcializes his output along conventional lines. Many good baskets and excellent blankets are still made.

"Superintendents have been directed to cooperate with associations engaged in the teaching of lace making, and to take advantage of every means and opportunity to advance this important and refining industry among those Indian women and children whose condition warrants their engagement therein. The mission reservations in California have been divided into districts, and two lace teachers have been employed to teach lace making, one of whom is located at the Pala school and the other at Soboba.

"During the past year the acreage farmed by Indians has been greatly increased, and the seed furnished them was approximately three times as much as in any preceding year. One of the best agencies in developing the agricultural enthusiasm of the Indians has been the Indian fair. Fairs were held in the fall of 1914 on 38 reservations. As the Indian is ultimately to be absorbed into the body of American citizenship, the next logical step after the strictly Indian fair on the reservation is participation by the Indians in conveniently located county and state fairs. Accordingly, Indian exhibits from many of the reservations have been at county fairs in direct competition with the products of white farmers, a number of prizes having been won. Wherever a state or county fair is held near an Indian reservation, it is planned to arrange an exhibit of Indian products.

"The first systematic effort to have an Indian exhibit at these institutions on an extensive scale was at the Oklahome state fair last fall. About 30 different schools and tribes were represented at this exhibit, which was shown in a building set apart for the purpose by the fair association and which proved to be one of the most attractive features, being visited by about 75,000 persons and attracting much favorable comment from them. Indian exhibits were also shown at the Arizona, Nevada and Wisconsin state fairs on a small scale."

DIRECT STATE TAX ADVOCATED BY GOV. BEECKMAN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PROVIDENCE R. I.—The report of the state tax commission, sent today to Governor Beeckman, advocates the establishment of direct and collateral inheritance taxes, a tax on savings deposits in national banks, a minimum franchise tax on business corporations and a law providing for supervision of local assessments, with a view to securing uniform assessments.

The report shows the following sources from which the state now secures its revenue: State tax on assessed valuation of the cities and towns, tax on savings and participation account in state banks, tax on premiums and assessments of insurance companies, fines, penalties and forfeitures, corporation charter fees, tax on public service corporations, tax on bank shares, tax on manufacturing, mercantile and miscellaneous corporations, on their corporate excess, rental of leased oyster ground, municipal license fees and "miscellaneous."

Discussing the proposed increase in the direct state tax on municipalities from 9 to 12 cents, the report says that before this is done the assessment of valuation should be made uniform in all of the municipalities. The report says:

"The direct state tax of 9 cents on each $100 of the local assessed valuations of cities and towns produced 20 per cent of the total revenue of the state in 1915, there being but one other single source of revenue which yielded a greater percentage. The revenue from the direct state tax naturally varies from year to year, in proportion as the total valuation of the several cities and towns varies; but a peculiar inequality in the distribution of the state tax exists, by reason of the provision in the present law which imposes this tax upon the valuations as returned by the local assessors. The state fixes the rate, but has no authority whatever to change the valuations to which the rate is to be applied. The result is that approximately one-fifth of the total income of the state is dependent upon a base fixed by the assessors of the several municipalities.

"A town which places a valuation of 100 per cent upon its ratable property as required by law is at a manifest disadvantage compared with a town which lists its taxable property contrary to law at only 50 per cent of its full value. Until this conditions of affairs is remedied the state will not receive its full share of revenue from this source."

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PREPAREDNESS PLANS OPPOSED IN FANEUIL HALL

Association to Abolish War Appeals to President and Congress Not to Increase Army and Navy Appropriations

Definite, unqualified opposition to what is commonly called preparedness was voiced by the speakers at a meeting conducted by the Association to Abolish War, and was expressed through an appeal to the President and Congress of the United States which was adopted unanimously by the approximately 500 men and women who comprised the audience Sunday afternoon in Faneuil hall.

The Rev. J. Edward Parke, pastor of the Congregational church at West Newton, said he realized that for the United States to take the stand that it was through with war meant a great risk, a risk which no nation had yet dared to take; but some nation some day must take that step. No nation had ever before such an opportunity as now was offered the United States, and he wanted to see the country clean its own house and take that risk; and then trust the God of righteousness to protect a righteous nation.

To the familiar admission that war must continue because there has always been war in the world and because "man is a fighting animal," the Rev. Charles F. Dole, president of the Twentieth Century Club, said that a large proportion of people had got through talking about man as a "fighting animal," and were talking about "man as man." The fully developed man, he declared, was no mere fighting animal. Cannibalism and duelling were long prevalent but they had to go. Thought ruled the world and he said he believed people were much nearer the point of readiness to let thought rule without physical force than was commonly imagined. Inclination to do right was not confined to any small group of people; it was commonly distributed among men. Preparedness was due first to fear and suspicion of other nations, and it also developed such feelings, which soon led to distrust and suspicion of people at home.

William Lloyd Garrison, Jr., who presided, said that the group represented at the meeting, while it might be comparatively small for a while, was already large enough to influence the world toward right. Preparedness, he said, meant an atmosphere of war, and encouraged warlike mental tendencies.

W. Harris Crook of Oxford University, just now a student of economics at Harvard, declared that the common people, who bear the brunt of war, always lose thereby, whatever the decisions of the few may be when peace is declared. He urged that the United States should so conduct its affairs as to encourage loyalty among its working people. The most unfortunate thing was a distrusting working class; the real unpreparedness, the most terrible thing of all, was a nation within a nation.

Miss Emily G. Balch, professor of economics and sociology at Wellesley College, said war was no longer tolerable. War could no longer be waged without affecting the whole as well as a part of the world. The means of warfare had become so big, and the effects were so sweeping as to be on a wholesale scale. If the means of destruction should go on increasing in the next 45 years at the rate they had increased since 1870, it was possible, she said, that the next great war, if there were to be one, might wipe the race from the planet. What the world needed was an international organization, and if the United States should build up a great army and navy it would simply hold back the formation of this international organization. To establish such an army and navy, she asserted, was not preparedness, it was madness.

John McLaren, a trades unionist, said that if the United States wished to be really prepared, there should be less commercial and industrial selfishness; distribution of the profits of labor sufficiently equitable to enable the working man to support his family at a point at least of physical efficiency, and more education of the masses.

The appeal adopted asked the President and Congress not to increase the "already enormous" army and navy appropriations "because the people see great waste and little good" in what the country is thus spending now; because "believing what the President says, that we have no enemies, we do not wish to act so as to make enemies; because, not the many, but the few are chiefly behind the precipitate movement for 'preparedness' which has had as yet no proper discussion; because, it is not a policy of national defense, but the imperial policy of special interests; because we agree with former President Roosevelt, in his Christiania address, that nations should govern their intercourse by the Golden Rule, whereas battleships and fortresses being the symbols of suspicions and enmity are incompatible with a humane civilization; because real patriotism is essentially a social feeling which tends to bind us in a kindly democratic relation, not merely with fellow-citizens, but with our fellow-men everywhere"; "because we need our money to improve the conditions of our people, and to help the suffering abroad."

PICTURES OF NEW RESERVATION ARE TO BE EXHIBITED

Pictures of the new public reservation on Mt. Desert island, the preservation of which has become assured through the efforts of an organized group of summer residents in that vicinity with Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard at the head, are to be shown at the Boston public library for the next two weeks, beginning probably on Wednesday. The collection includes more than 100 prints, as well as a large number of enlargements and a special set of autochromes made by George R. King during the last summer.

The reservation covers an area of more than 6000 acres of rugged forest upland, which rises almost from the very shores to more than 1500 feet. Roadways and pathways leading to many charming nooks, to glens, ponds, and hilltops, traverse the reservation this way and that, revealing landscapes hard to excel along the eastern coast. The island is rich in tree, plant and bird life. It is the home of between 200 and 300 species of Arctic and sub-Arctic and Hudsonian plants and at the same time the northern limit of growth of many plants of the southland.

Edward Howe Forbush, the Massachusetts state ornithologist, recommends that the reservation be made into a bird sanctuary because of its position in the migratory tract of both land and sea birds, and because of its wealth of food supplying plants. Here, too, a bird study station such as the Germans have found so useful in arriving at an intelligent understanding of bird life could be established to advantage, he said.

BELGIAN AND POLISH RELIEF

Additional subscriptions have brought the Polish relief fund up to $12,232.38, according to an announcement of Roger Wolcott, the treasurer. The Belgian relief fund is now $80,214.01, announces Treasurer Joseph H. O'Neil.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

Today there has been generally less artillery activity than usual.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Monday—The following communication was made public Sunday afternoon at the war office:

In the Champagne our heavy artillery last night directed an effective bombardment against huts occupied by the Germans in the Malmaison forest, north of Bouconville.

A German attack with hand grenade against our trenches in the vicinity of the Tahure road, at Somme Py, was repulsed.

The war office Saturday gave out the following:

In the Artois district last night several German patrols were dispersed by our fire south of Vailly. There was intermittent cannonading between the Somme and the Aisne and in the Woevre, in the sector of Flirey. There were no important events on the remainder of the front.

The following report was given out last night:

Between the Avre and the Oise our heavy artillery silenced the hostile batteries in the region of Amy, south of Roye.

Between Soissons and Rheims there was fighting with mines. We exploded successfully two small mines in the region of Troyon and a third near Pompelle, southeast of Rheims.

In the Vosges there was great activity on the part of our artillery in the vicinity of Muhlbach.

During the afternoon a long-range gun of the Germans discharged about 10 projectiles at Nancy and its environs. Two inhabitants were killed and seven wounded slightly. The material damage was small. The gun which discharged these shots was immediately attacked by us.

The official Belgian communication follows:

There was violent artillery fighting over the front of the Yser and along the front of Yperlee. Our batteries silenced the hostile artillery near Mercken and dispersed a detachment of infantry near Roesele.

Saturday—The French war office Friday night gave out a statement on the progress of hostilities reading as follows:

In Belgium our batteries have been successful in their bombardment of the first and second line trenches of the Germans, as well as of the railroad opposite Boesinghe.

In the region of Roye, at Verrillieres, a successful shot from a French cannon inflicted serious damage on a munitions depot.

To the north of the Aisne we have demolished a German work to the west of Soupir. On the heights of the Meuse there has been an effective cannonading against the trenches and the blockhouses of the Germans in the Forêt des Chevaliers.

In the Vosges, after a violent preparatory fire on the part of their artillery, the Germans directed against our positions in the region of Hirzstein an infantry attack, which was, however, completely repulsed.

The following Belgian communication has been given out: The country near Dixmude has been subjected to a sustained bombardment, in which both sides took part. The Belgian artillery was very effective, particularly in its fire against numerous groups of hostile workmen engaged in the repairing of field works destroyed by recent floods.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia, Monday—The official statement from general headquarters issued yesterday reads:

Western (Russian) front: In the Riga region, on the Baldon road, a lively fusillade and cannonade occurred, in which a German armored motor car participated. In the district south of Jacobstadt and near the Podunay farm there was lively artillery and rifle firing. In the region of the Poniewesch railway the Germans threw into our trenches some hand grenades and smoke bombs.

North of Czartorysk the Germans twice attacked our fortifications, but met with heavy losses and were thrown back on their own trenches. We captured an officer and 70 men.

On the Stripa front the Austro-Germans, under our pressure, were obliged to fall back on new fortified positions. A particularly severe engagement occurred near Czernowitz, where we occupied several heights and captured 15 officers, 855 men, three machine guns and one bomb mortar.

Caucasus front: Our cavalry suddenly attacked a Kurdish detachment of some hundreds of men, occupying the town of Khopa, sabered our adversaries and dispersed them.

In Persia there is nothing to report except the occupation by our troops of the village of Zel, near Hamadan.

Sunday—The following official communication was issued Saturday:

Western (Russian) front: On the front from the Gulf of Riga to the Pripet region there is no change in the situation.

South of the Pripet the fighting continues with undiminished severity. In the sector of the Styr, between the Kovel and Sarny railway and the village of Czartorysk, we crossed to the left bank of the Styr and captured the village of Khriasi. Desperate counter-attacks by our opponents, with the object of driving us back to the right bank of the Styr, were unsuccessful, as also were attempts to expel us from the region of Milashefi, southeast of Kolki.

North of the station of Olyka we advanced and consolidated the conquered position.

On the front of the River Stripa we occupied two lines of enemy trenches. In the region of Kocieczko we drove back the Austro-Germans to the right bank of the Dniester.

Between the Dniester front and Rumania we reached the Austro-German wire entanglements and broke through them and consolidated the ground won.

Caucasus front: Our scouts Wednesday night attacked a Turkish advance post on the spur of Mt. Karatasch, south of Khorassan. Our scouts bayoneted the sentinels and penetrated the shelters where there were reenforcements. The scouts bombed the shelters and killed the survivors when they attempted to escape.

In the region south of Lake Urumia the Russian detachment Wednesday retired toward Mendoab under pressure of a stronger hostile force.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy, Monday—Saturday's communique reports lively artillery actions on both sides. In Lagarina valley the Italians captured some prisoners at Malga Zurez, north of Dosso Casina. The Austrians in turn attacked the Italian positions of Corna Calda, south of Rovereto, but were repulsed.

Sunday's communiqué says last night the Austrians made several small attacks, easily checked, near Mori on Col di Lana and on the slopes of Romba.

In Carso zone, the Italians took some prisoners, arms, and munitions. Hostile aeroplanes dropped bombs on Marco and on Strigno and Borgo without any damage.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria, Monday—The Austrian war office has issued the following official communication:

Russian war theater: The Russians now are also resuming the offensive against the Bessarabian front of Generals Pflanzer and Baltin. The Russians after twice unsuccessfully attacking on New Year's night and once the following forenoon began today's attack at 1 o'clock this afternoon, on our intrenchments near Toporoutz, which was repulsed after hand-to-hand fighting.

Two hours later in the same sector six Russian regiments advanced, of which the greater part were repulsed. Fighting within this sector continues, one of our battalions being still engaged. The Russian losses are extraordinarily great.

On New Year's morning our Stripa front, northeast of Buczacz, was unsuccessfully attacked by the Russians. Attacks against our intrenchment northeast of Kurkanowa also failed.

The number of prisoners taken in one week in East Galicia reached 3000. South of Dubno and near Borestiany, in the Kormin district, minor attacks were repulsed.

Sunday: The following official statement was issued Saturday night by the Austrian war office:

Russian war theater: Fighting in East Galicia continues with undiminished violence. Yesterday the brunt of the fighting was on our front in the middle and lower Stripa region.

In the region northeast of Buczacz, shortly after noon, the Russian artillery became active, their fire continuing until evening, when the Russians began an attack. At some places they advanced as far as our entanglements four and five times, but their assaults everywhere collapsed, owing to severity of our fire. At night the Russians retired to the original positions 600 to 1000 paces in the rear, abandoning hundreds of men.

The attacks which the Russians made near Jasolwjec, south of Buczacz and near Uscieczko, on the Dniester river, met the same result as those of the middle Stripa region.

Bessarabian front: The day was comparatively quiet. The positions occupied by the army of Gen. Count von Bothmer on the upper Stripa river, and the army of Gen. Eduard von Boehm-Ermolli on the Ikwa, were subjected to a hostile artillery fire. The Russian battalion which attacked south of Erestiany on the front occupied by the army of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand was scattered.

On the Styr and Bug, northeast of Czartorysk, German and Austro-Hungarian troops captured hostile advanced posts. Near Kolodia and west of Rafalowka we repulsed an attack.

Italian war theater: Yesterday Italian heavy artillery again bombarded the villages of Malborgeth and Wolfbach, the fire reaching its greatest intensity at night. On the Col di Lana the situation is unchanged.

Southeastern war theater: Near Ipek four more guns, which had been hidden by the Serbians, have been brought in. On the Tara there have been skirmishes only.

NEW FOREIGN TRADE BUREAU

LONDON, England—The foreign office announces the opening, under its control, of the new bureau to be known as the foreign trade department. This department will put into effect the new powers recently conferred by Parliament with the object of preventing enemy persons or firms established in neutral countries from trading in Great Britain. The head of the new bureau is Laming Worthington Evans, M. P. for Colchester, vice-chairman of the National Unionist Association.

HENRY FORD BACK FROM PEACE TRIP

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Henry Ford, who led the peace expedition which left here Dec. 4 on the steamship Oscar II. for Copenhagen in the hope of bringing about a conference of neutral nations that would end the war in Europe, arrived here Sunday on the steamship Bergensfjord.

He said his earlier return made a difference of only a few days, as he intended when he left to come back this month. William J. Bryan conferred for more than an hour with Mr. Ford after his arrival.

OIL STOCK IN UNITED STATES APPEARS LARGE

Government Survey Reports of the Year's Work Regarded as Showing Supply Ample and Not Cause of Rise in Price

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The crude petroleum stock throughout the United States it at a high mark and is shown in the official geological survey report as in no way responsible for rising prices in gasoline. The Christian Science Monitor published the main facts of the report, together with the official statement that gasoline export last year was less than the previous year.

Further details from the report give a more comprehensive view of the crude petroleum situation with special reference to its effect on the gasoline market of the next few months.

The stocks of crude petroleum held by pipe line companies at the end of 1915, it appears, amounted to approximately 195,000,000 barrels, including the oil retained in storage by certain oil companies that conducted a pipe line business at the beginning of the year, but which business was taken over and later conducted by separate pipe line companies. This reserve is approximately 50,000,000 barrels greater than at the end of 1914.

Prices of crude petroleum at the wells were uniformly low in all fields from January to August when the permanent decline of the Cushing field resulted in an increased demand for oil produced in other parts of the country with a consequent advance in the scale of prices warranted. From the low level of $1.35 a barrel maintained from April 3 to Aug. 14, "Pennsylvania grade," the market standard, advanced steadily during the last third of the year, reaching $2 a barrel on Nov. 18 and $2.15 a barrel on Dec. 17 and disclosed a strength which indicates a rapid return to the $2.50 level attained before the advent of Cushing.

"Kansas and Oklahoma" grade recorded an even more rapid recovery. From its low level of 40 cents a barrel maintained from Feb. 15 to Aug. 2, this grade advanced to $1.20 a barrel in a little more than four months, passing its former high level of $1.02 on Dec. 13, and attaining the price above quoted on the following day. California grades were fairly steady throughout the year, a 5-cent cut affecting heavy oils in the Valley fields on June 7 and a corresponding advance affecting the same grade of oil on Oct. 26, followed by a general advance of 2½ to 5 cents on all grades except Ventura County and Santa Maria, effective Nov. 20

Throughout the country as a whole drilling activity was at a low ebb in all the developed fields until late in the year when the advancing market proved an incentive for a moderate amount of new work. The Cushing field, Okla., and the newer pools discovered as the result of wildcat drilling during the year sustained a marked activity which was due to the conditions of local competition rather than to any justification expressed by the oil market.

Appalachian Region — In the classic fields of the Appalachian province development was for the most part of routine character. The bulk of the field activity consisted as usual in keeping the old wells producing to capacity by cleaning, deepening to lower "sands" or plugging back to neglected "sands," and in the occasional completion of a new well where lease conditions would permit. Many wells that could be profitably operated with oil at $2.50 a barrel were plugged and abandoned as a result of the low prices for oil in the latter part of 1914 and the greater part of 1915.

In Pennsylvania the drilling of a well on the Lutheran church lot at Evans City, Butler county, and its completion as a 125-barrel producer in the third sand in May was the signal for a frantic town-lot development that resulted in the rapid exhaustion of a small pool of oil, overlooked in the development of the region 40 years ago.

Near East McKeesport in Allegheny county a gas well estimated at 45,000,000 cubic feet open flow was completed on the Spiegel farm in July and furnished an incentive for additional drilling that was attended with indifferent success.

The old Dorseyville field, in Indiana township, Allegheny county, was extended to the north and east in the last half of the year as the result of promising discoveries of oil in the 30-foot sand late in June.

Little of interest developed in the West Virginia fields in 1915. The pool on Cabin creek, Kanawha county, opened late in 1914, furnished a number of good wells, but attracted little attention because of the fact that the discovery is well protected by acreage in the control of a single company.

The return of Tennessee to the ranks of the oil-producing states comprised a feature of much interest in the Appalachian region. In April the Whitcomb Oil Company successfully completed a 50-barrel well at a depth of 1700 feet (pay "sand" at 945 feet) on the Toomey farm four miles northwest of Oneida, Scott county, near the Kentucky boundary. At the end of the year the "Oneida field" was credited with more than six active wells and Tennessee's place among the oil-producing states was assured. The discovery of a 30-barrel well in the old Irvine field, Estill County, Ky., aroused considerable interest in development work in that locality late in the year.

Lima, Ind.—The "Trenton-rock" fields in western Ohio and eastern Indiana maintained a nominal activity in which the plugging of abandoned wells was more a feature than the completion of new ones. Interest was well sustained in the area adjacent to Tiffin, Seneca county, O., where a number of excellent oil wells were completed on the Seneca county infirmary farm. The petroleum output in this division recorded the usual decline. At Cleveland, O., the natural gas boom that featured 1914, gradually subsided without the discovery of an important oil pool, though the oil output of a few isolated wells amounted to nearly 500 barrels in the month of November.

Illinois—With no new pools to its credit in 1915 the output of petroleum in Illinois recorded a decline which adversely affected the rank of the state as a contributor to the petroleum output of the United States. In southeastern Illinois the "shallow-sand" fields of Clark, Cumberland, Coles and Edgar counties and the "deep-sand" fields of Crawford and Lawrence counties failed to show productive extensions of sufficient value to retard the normal decline in output of the older portions of the fields. In Wabash county a wildcat well reported good for eight barrels of oil, completed early in December, three miles southwest of the Allendale pool, furnished an incentive for further drilling in what may prove to be a new pool. The Colmar field, McDonough county, in the western part of the state, was extended to the southwest in July by the discovery of a 150-barrel well on the Hamm farm in Sec. 19, Lamoine township, but efforts to extend the productive area still farther west into St. Mary's township, Hancock county, were unsuccessful.

Operations on the "Staunton dome" in Macoupin county, resulted, early in June, in the opening of a prolific gas field about four miles southwest of Staunton in Dorchester township. Development work was, however, considerably retarted by litigation between the oil and coal companies whose interests conflicted in this locality. Activity was slight in the Sandoval pool, Marion county, and in the Carlyle pool, Clinton county. Unsuccessful tests of interest were drilled near Hillsboro, Montgomery county, and at Rushville, Schuyler county, in areas of apparently favorable geologic structure.

Mid-Continent Region—Field activity in other parts of the mid-continent region was subordinate to that at Cushing, Okla., during the first half of the year, but the subsequent rapid decline of this prolific pool incited exploration and development in other parts of this division. During the last three months of 1915, the Healdton pool in Carten county received much attention as a result of which its daily output was increased from about 25,000 barrels to 75,000 barrels, and it displayed signs of becoming an able successor to Cushing. The completion as a 700-barrel oil well of a wildcat test on the Alberto farm five miles northeast of Blackwell in Kay county on July 24 is believed to indicate the presence of an important pool of oil and gas on the Blackwell anticline. The depth at which the principal sand was reported, 3360 to 3385 feet, in this well had prevented the completion of other tests in the locality up to Dec. 24. Other localities in Oklahoma that furnished evidence of developing oil pools of consequence in 1915 were Vera, Washington county; South Coffeyville, Nowata county; Stone Bluff, Wagoner county; Holdenville, Hughes county, and the Fox lease 4½ miles south of the Cushing field in western Creek county.

SHAKESPEAREAN PARTY PLANNED

One of the special events in the January calendar of the Twentieth Century Club is the Shakespeare party Jan. 28, at which club members and their friends are invited to appear in costumes representing characters in Shakespeare's plays or of people of the period. A program of dramatic selections, music and dancing of Elizabethan times is to be given.

Preliminary to this, an informal social meeting will be held Jan. 12 in the clubhouse hall for the discussion of plans, and to give advice to those who wish on the matter of costume, under the direction of the drama and social committee.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen have been invited to be the guests of the club Jan. 8, and Francis Neilson, M. P., of England, formerly actor, playwright, critic and editor, will speak on "The Land Reform Movement in England," at the luncheon Jan. 15.

ANOTHER WAGE BOARD PROPOSED

Women garment workers making women's cloaks, suits, skirts, dresses and waists are to meet tonight at 8 o'clock in the hearing room of the public service commission, No. 1 Beacon street, where Commissioner Mabel Gillespie will explain the purpose of the minimum wage commission of Massachusetts to form a women garment workers wage board. Miss Gillespie is to ask the women garment workers to nominate representatives for places on the board.

The commission has announced that in order to enforce the new retail store minimum wage finding, which became effective last Saturday, it will publish not only the names of those firms which comply with its demands but also the names of firms which for some reason refuse to comply.

HOUSE PAINTERS TO MEET

Addresses pertinent to the trade will be given by several speakers at the twenty-fifth annual convention of the Society of Master House Painters and Decorators of Massachusetts at Horticultural hall on Jan. 11, 12 and 13. There also will be an exhibit of practical work and dealers' materials. Among those scheduled to speak are H. W. Christensen, Boston; H. P. Dreyer, Dorchester; John A. O'Keefe, fire prevention commissioner; Ivory H. Morse, Hyde Park and William E. Wall, Somerville.

AUSTRIA'S REPLY ON SINKING OF THE ANCONA

(Continued from page one)

10.08 east, in foggy weather at a distance roundly 3000 meters and one point to the starboard the outlines of a large Italian steamer. He took it at first for a transport steamer and turned about and fired from his rear gun a warning shot far from the vessel.

"Simultaneously he displayed the signal 'Leave the ship.' The steamer did not stop, but rather turned aside and sought to escape. The commander at first remained stopped for some minutes in order to increase the distance, since he feared that the steamer had a stern gun and would fire at the submarine with it.

"When the distance had reached 4500 meters he had the pursuit taken up with full power and fired from his forward gun at a decreasing distance 16 shells, among which he observed three hits.

"During the chase the steamer went zigzag, and stopped only after the third hit. Thereupon the commander ceased firing.

"During the flight the steamer had already, while at full speed, let some boats with passengers in them fall, which immediately capsized. After stopping, the steamer began launching boats.

"From a distance of about 200 meters the commander saw that six boats were filled and rowed hastily away from the steamer. Another boat was capsized and floated keel up. The people held on to the hanging lines and to the capsized boat.

"During the further approach of the submarine the commander saw that a great panic reigned aboard and that he had to deal with a passenger steamer, namely, the Ancona, from Genoa. Therefore, he gave the occupants of the steamer more time than was required to leave the ship in lifeboats.

"At least 10 lifeboats were still aboard, which would have more than sufficed for the rescue of the persons still aboard. One of these boats hung, full of people, half turned outward on the davits.

"Since, however, except for this, no further move was made to lower boats, the commander decided after a lapse of 45 minutes to torpedo the boat in such a manner that it should remain a considerable time afloat, in order that, on the one hand, the getting of the people into the lifeboats should be hastened and that on the other, adequate opportunity should remain for rescuing the persons still aboard.

"Shortly thereafter a steamer became visible which was throwing out heavy clouds of smoke and headed toward the Ancona. It apparently had been summoned by the Ancona's wireless.

"Since the submarine commander had to reckon on an attack by a steamer which he took for an enemy cruiser, he submerged, after having, at 12:35 o'clock in the afternoon, had a torpedo fired into the forward baggage hold of the Ancona from a distance of 800 meters. The Ancona listed about 10 degrees to starboard after this shot.

"Thereupon an effort was made to lower the lifeboat which already was half turned out on the davits. It broke loose, however, and fell into the water. The lifeboat floated keel down farther on, and the people held fast to the gunwale.

"Of the other boats none was lowered into the water, although persons could still be observed aboard. The steamer gradually righted itself to an even keel and settled so slowly that the submarine commander at first doubted whether the steamer would sink. Not until 1:20 o'clock did it sink after a lengthy parallel settling with the bow first.

"During these further 45 minutes all persons yet aboard could have been saved without difficulty with the boats still on hand.

"From the fact that this, contrary to his expectations, was not done, the commander concluded that the crew, contrary to all seamen's customs, had accomplished their own rescue with the first boats and abandoned to themselves the passengers intrusted to their protection.

"The weather at the time of the incident was good and the sea calm, so that the lifeboats could have reached the nearest coast without danger, as, indeed, the lifeboats actually were damaged only by the unskilled lowering, but not after they had struck the water.

"The loss of human lives is, in the first instance, by no means ascribable to the sinking of the ship, but, and in all probability in a much higher measure, to the rapid lowering (hinunter werfen) of the boats during full speed, as well as to the fact that the crew, concerned only for itself, did not rescue the passengers of the capsized boats.

"It it also probably ascribable to shots which hit the fleeing vessel, but the death of persons who sank with the steamer is also, above all, ascribable to the disloyal conduct of the crew.

"As appears from the above adduced state of affairs, the very esteemed note of Dec. 9 is based in many points on incorrect premises. Information reaching the United States government that solid shot was immediately fired toward the steamer is incorrect; it is incorrect that the submarine overhauled the steamer during the chase; it is incorrect that only a brief period was given for getting the people into the boats.

"On the contrary, an unusually long period was granted to the Ancona for getting passengers in the boats.

"Finally, it is incorrect that a number of shells were still fired at the steamer after it had stopped.

"The facts of the case demonstrate further that the commander of the submarine granted the steamer a full 45 minutes' time—that is, more than an adequate period to give the persons aboard an opportunity to take to the boats. Then, since the people were not all saved, he carried out the torpedoing in such a manner that the ship could remain above water the longest possible time, doing this with the purpose of making possible the abandonment of the vessel on boats still in hand.

"Since the ship remained a further 45 minutes above water, he would have accomplished his purpose if the crew of the Ancona had not abandoned the passengers in a manner contrary to duty. With full consideration, however, of this conduct of the commander, aimed at accomplishing the rescue of the crew and passengers, the imperial and royal marine authorities reached the conclusion that he had omitted to take adequately into consideration the panic that had broken out among the passengers which rendered difficult the taking to the boats, and the spirit of the regulation that imperial and royal marine officers shall fail in giving help to nobody in need, not even to an enemy.

"Therefore, the officer was punished in accordance with the existing rules, for exceeding his instructions.

"The imperial and royal government in the face of this state of affairs does not hesitate to draw the corresponding conclusions respecting the indemnification of American citizens affected by the sinking of the prize, but in this regard it makes the following statement:

"The investigation into the sinking of the Ancona could naturally furnish no essential point to show in how far a right to an indemnity is to be granted American citizens. The imperial and royal government cannot, indeed, even according to the view of the Washington cabinet, be held liable for damages which resulted from the undoubtedly justified bombardment of the fleeing ship.

"It should just as little have to answer for the damages which came to pass before the torpedoing of the ship through the faulty lowering of lifeboats or the capsizing of the lowered boats.

"The imperial and royal government must assume that the Washington government is in a position and disposed to give it (the Austro-Hungarian government) the required, and certainly not unimportant, information in this respect.

"If, however, because of possible lack of material proofs, the particular circumstances under which American citizens suffered damage should not have become known to the Union government, the royal government, in consideration for the humanely deeply regrettable incident and by a desire to proclaim once again its friendly feelings toward the federal government, would be gladly willing to dikregard this gap in the evidence and to extend indemnities also to those damaged whose cause cannot be established.

"While the imperial and royal government may probably consider the affair of the Ancona as settled with the foregoing statements it reserves to itself at this time the right to bring up for discussion at a later period the definite questions of international law connected with submarine warfare.

"The undersigned has the honor to request most respectfully that his excellency the ambassador of the United States of America will be pleased to bring the foregoing to the attention of the federal government and takes advantage of this opportunity to renew to his excellency an expression of his most especial esteem.

(Signed) "BURIAN"

BACK BAY BOARD TO MEET

Back Bay Board of Trade is to hold a special meeting at the Harvard Club, 374 Commonwealth avenue, next Friday at 4 p. m. for the purpose of amending the by-laws and of appointing several committees.

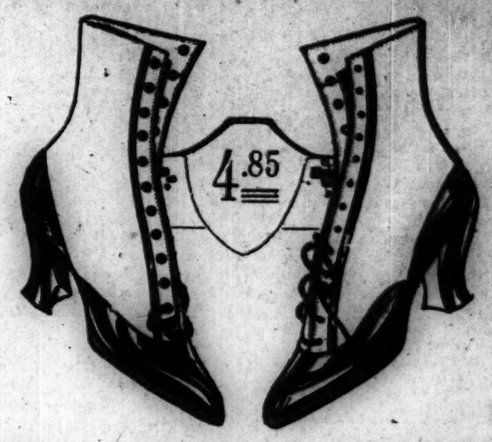
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—these have the smart, modish effect of shoes; a correct arch support that is built in, with an abundance of style.



These $7 shoes $4.85

Wichert $7 Archmode shoes for women; fawn buckskin top, dull vamp and foxing; 4.85.
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Wichert $7 Archmode lace shoes, with gray buckskin top, mat kid vamp, and foxing; 4.85.
Wichert $7 Archmode lace shoes, fawn buckskin top, patent vamp and foxing; 4.85. (First Floor.)

Five distinctive models of Wichert Archmode shoes in this sale, all with turned soles and Louis Cuban heels.

TWELFTH NIGHT REVELS IN QUINCY

QUINCY, Mass.—Twelfth night revels will be given in Quincy Music hall on Friday evening, Jan. 14, for the sixth time. Each year this entertainment has become more and more popular. The committee in charge this year is Mrs. H. H. Kitson, Miss G. C. Lane, Mrs. John D. Mackay, Mrs. George E. Adams and Delcevare King. The proceeds from the entertainment will be used for children's home and school gardens and for the Associated Charities.



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OCEANIC S. S. CO'S splendid 10,000 ton twin-screw American Steamers "SIERRA", "SONOMA", "VENTURA" (rated Lloyds 100A1) Sailings every 21 days, SYDNEY (returning via SAMOA and HONOLULU) $287.50 1st Cl. to Sydney; CHINA-JAPAN $375.00. To HONOLULU $90.00. Palace steamer Sailings: Jan. 18, Feb. 8, Feb. 29.
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NEW MEASURE ON DELIVERY OF LIQUOR SOUGHT

Anti-Saloon League to Press Redrafted Bill for Prevention of Transportation From Licensed to No-Licensed Territory

In a new draft, calculated to withstand the efforts successfully made last year to defeat it, the "liquor delivery" bill is to be reintroduced at the coming session of the Massachusetts Legislature and is to be the central object of the legislative campaign of the Anti-Saloon League.

Aimed to prevent licensed liquor dealers from extending their sales into no-license territory through the agency of delivery wagons or motor vehicles, the bill prohibits licensees of the first five classes from transporting intoxicants into or through cities or towns in which these classes of licenses are not granted.

If enacted it is expected to eliminate the "saloons on wheels," or vehicles carrying intoxicants which now run regularly from saloon doors of a licensed city into no-license territory in certain quarters of the state. This practice has been given a decided impetus with the advent of the light built, economically operated motor car, which can be used by the liquor dealer at small expense to extend his traffic into the country in all directions.

One effect of this alleged misuse of liquor licenses, the Anti-Saloon League has found, has been a practical nullification to a considerable degree of the no-license majority vote in numerous towns. The citizens decided against the licensed saloon in their own town but have to accept the delivery service of the saloon in a nearby licensed community. They are spared the permanent saloon but have to accept the temporary "saloon on wheels," running regularly about their streets and stopping wherever the policy of profits dictates.

Such conditions have been made the basis of arguments by license advocates to change the policy of the towns thus afflicted from "no" to "yes." They have contended that since liquor was moved into the town regularly in large quantities, the town might as well have its own saloons and swell its coffers with the license fees. A sufficient number of voters have been influenced by these arguments to change the policy of not a few towns in favor of the saloon, say the Anti-Saloon League officials. They point as a notable example to the case of the city of Leominster, which, while a town, went license two years ago following a period of extensive deliveries of liquor by motor vehicles from saloons in the adjoining city of Fitchburg.

Perceiving that action must be taken if the practice of "Saloons on wheels" was not to undo much that had been done for temperance in Massachusetts, the Anti-Saloon League appealed to the Legislature last year for remedial legislation. Its bill was defeated after passing both branches through a veto by Governor Walsh which was based on an assumption that the measure might be declared unconstitutional by the supreme court.

The redrafted measure to be introduced this year reads as follows:

An act to regulate the transportation and delivery of intoxicating liquors.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Section 1. No person, firm or corporation to whom a license of any of the first five classes for the sale of spiritous or intoxicating liquors is granted shall transport for delivery or deliver such liquors into or in a city or town in which licenses of the first five classes for the sale of intoxicating liquors are not granted.

Section 2. Whoever violates the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $200 for each offense, and upon conviction his license shall become null and void.

Section 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Chief among the changes in the new bill is the insertion of the words "for delivery" in section 1 after the prohibition of transportation. This was done to meet the objection raised against the bill last year that it might be interpreted to prohibit shipment of liquors across no-license territory from one licensed municipality to another. As expressed in his veto message, it was on the ground of this possibility that Governor Walsh declined to sign the bill.

Another change noticeable this year is that the bill does not apply to holders of sixth-class, or druggists, licenses. The league's officials believed the 1915 bill might be construed to prevent a druggist in no-license places sending out certain prescriptions. This point was not raised last year but the framers of the new bill felt it might be at the present session.

BOSTON CAFES TABULATED

According to the report recently issued to the public by the licensing board there are 1816 restaurants in Boston representing many nationalities. Americans conduct the largest number of restaurants in the city, 810 in all, and other nationalities come in the folowing order: Russian 218, Greek 211, Italian 108, Canadian 97, Irish 77, Armenian 49, English 51, German 43, Austrian 14, French 23, Chinese 14 and the following races have one or more: Syrians, Albanians, Belgians, Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, Poles, Hungarians, South Americans, Mexicans, Roumanians, Bulgarians, Japanese, Swiss, Scotchmen, Welshmen, Cubans, Portuguese, Spaniards, Turks and West Indians.

MUNICIPALITIES HAVE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

(Continued from page one)

by Judge Charles Almy of the district court. The new charter states that either the city clerk or a justice of the peace shall administer the oath, and the judge is not a justice of the peace.

Salem Under Plan B

Salem's new city council under the recently adopted plan B type of charter, was inaugurated this forenoon at city hall. The council chamber was filled to capacity. Prayer was offered by the Rev. James P. Franks, rector of the Grace Episcopal church and dean of the Salem clergy.

Following the reading of the official record of election, the oath of office was administered to Mayor Harry P. Benson by City Clerk J. Clifford Entwisle and the councillors as follows: Councillors-at-large (elected for two years) Rufus D. Adams, (a former mayor) Frederick W. Broadhead, Michael J. Doyle, S. Herbert Wilkins (all former aldermen under the original charter) and William O. Safford (former director of public health under the recent commission form of government); ward councillors (for one year) ward 1, John H. Greeley; ward 2, John L. Sheehan; ward 3, J. Arthur Marchand; ward 4, Michael F. McGrath; ward 5, Lancelot Gibson; ward 6, Albert Pierce.

The inaugural address of Mayor Henry P. Benson occupied some eight minutes in its delivery. In opening he referred to the task devolving upon them of not only administering the government but the necessity of devising one, due to the "inadequate provisions of the charter."

In his plea for economy the mayor referred to the heavy debt of the city, amounting to $2,262,000, for which to pay the interest and principal falling due requires $248,000.

Commending the new schoolhouses the mayor scored the old ones as "a disgrace to the city, and the earliest recuperation in the city's financial condition should bring about a plan for the modern housing of the schools."

He urged cooperation in his efforts to "reorganize and reform the police department which," he said, "had in recent years, been blocked by the operation of civil service laws and retarded by politics within and without the department." Should his efforts fail he stated he would "recommend a drastic policy for reform."

He recommended that the city marshal be given power to appoint, remove, promote or reduce all police officials, subject to the approval of the mayor and in conformity with the civil service laws. Also that the same powers be extended to the chief of the fire department.

Among the other recommendations was the establishment of a division of public works, with the city engineer at the head, and embracing the street, bridges, sewer, water, electric, street lighting, public property and building departments; the street lighting to be a division of the electric department.

He recommends a revaluation of the city "on a basis of market values, that the irritation of the people may be allayed." (The adoption of plan B charter and the giving up of the commission form of government in vogue here for three years, was brought about by the revaluation of the city during the past year, when valuations were largely increased, believed by many citizens to be excessive.)

Other recommendations were for the appointment of a legislative committee to keep in touch with matters at the State House affecting the city; the appointment of committees to cooperate with the work of the rebuilding commission; the school board and the city planning board; elimination of politics from the fire department, fitness, not "political pull" to be qualification for positions.

Following the inaugural Rufus D. Adams was elected president of the council and adjournment was taken until this evening.

In Somerville the inaugural ceremonies for Mayor Cliff will take place at 8 p. m. in the high school auditorium.

Quincy Mayor's Plans

In Quincy Gustave B. Bates, mayor-elect, and city council members were sworn in by City Clerk Emery L. Crane, who is to be reappointed by Mayor Bates. It is probable that Joseph L. Whiton will be elected president of the city council; George T. Magee, clerk of council and committees; Harry W. Tirrell, city messenger, and Henry O. Fairbanks, city auditor. Prayer will be offered by the Rev. Edward Norton, pastor emeritus of Bethany Congregational church.

Mayor Bates reiterated his campaign promise to reduce the tax rate to $18, to make an effort to uncover $10,000,000 in property not now taxed, and to improve the schools and the streets. He said he would ask grade crossing legislation, push the movement for better steam and trolley service, and seek to obtain a court release for the Adams school fund, which has been accumulating for years pending legal determination as to its administration.

The new mayor said he believes that the city laborers should receive $2.50 a day instead of $2 as at present. He praised the charter of the city as a model. He said that steps will be taken to ascertain if the present taxes on the quarries are equable, and intimated that limitation will be placed on the weight of granite that may be carted through the streets on any one truck. He felt that the time has come for the connection of all the quarries by rail with wharves on Neponset river, to stop as far as possible the wear of the streets by granite trucking. It costs more than all the quarries pay in taxes to repair the damage the granite trucks do the roads of the city, he estimated. Railroad facilities would make it possible to dispose of the mounds of granite waste.

The mayor said he would encourage the planning board to outline the growth of the city. He recommended enlargement of the city hall accommodations, restudy of the water rates and building of permanent highways.

The city council organized as follows: Joseph L. Whiton, president; clerk of council and committees, George T. Magee; city messenger, Harry W. Tirrell; city auditor, Henry O. Fairbanks.

Mayor Bates announced the following appointments: City clerk, Emery L. Crane; city treasurer, Walter E. Piper; commissioner of public works, Thomas Swithen; city engineer, Patrick F. O'Brien; chief engineer of the fire department, Faxon Billings; overseer of the poor, Thomas J. Lamb; inspector of wires, Charles W. Hanscomb; dock and waterfront commissioner, George F. Clark; inspector of milk, Daniel F. Shouler. The new city council will hold their annual banquet tonight at the New American House, Boston.

Melrose Aldermen Meet

Melrose board of aldermen held its first meeting of the year this morning at 8 o'clock, organizing and transacting routine business. The board elected Edward F. Cassell as president of the board for the ensuing year. W. DeHaven Jones was elected city clerk, Victor C. Kirmes clerk of committees, Edwin C. Gould city auditor, James W. Murray city collector and William R. Lavendar city treasurer. The customary loan order for $100,000 in anticipation of taxes was passed.

Adjournment then followed until evening, when the inaugural exercises are to be held in Memorial hall and Mayor Charles H. Adams will begin his second term as chief executive of the city. All of the officials receive the oath of office from City Clerk W. DeHaven Jones. A musical program will be given and will be followed by an informal reception to the mayor and aldermen. President Cassell of the board of aldermen will preside.

Waltham's Republican Mayor

Eben J. Williams, the first Republican mayor of Waltham for four years, was inaugurated this afternoon at exercises held in the high school assembly hall. A new board of aldermen, with 21 members, and two members of the school committee also went into office. Mayor Williams qualifies before Judge Enos T. Luce of the Waltham district court.

At the first meeting of the new board of aldermen only routine business was transacted. This included the election of Alderman Henry T. Bond as president of the board and the reelection of the following city officials: Harland W. Cutter, city treasurer; Richard Steele, city clerk; Robert P. Rutter, city auditor; William A. Bryant, city messenger and Roland Curran, clerk of committees.

In his inaugural address, Mayor Williams told the aldermen that the great problem confronting them was one of economics. He said, "I recognize fully that the cutting down of expenditures once established is a difficult and delicate task. It cannot be accomplished by haphazard action. It will require the most careful study of the detailed needs of each department."

He called upon the citizens to take action relative to the commemoration of the centennial of the birth of Gen. Nathaniel Prentiss Banks, which comes on Jan. 30. He said that an observation of the event would be eminently proper. He urged the appointment of an assessor to devote all his time to that office and recommended a complete change of methods in that department.

Among other things he recommended a divided tax bill, whereby the taxpayer could pay his taxes in two installments, a motor cycle for the police department and motorization of the fire department.

In Malden

The mayor and members of the Malden city government will be inaugurated tonight at 8 o'clock in the high school building. Judge Bruce of the district court will administer the oath of office to Mayor Charles M. Blodgett, and City Clerk Holden will perform the same function for branches of the city government. The aldermen will organize with Burt Dewar as chairman, and the common council with Herbert Clark as president. Mayor Blakely will deliver an address, and the high school orchestra will play.

Lynn Exercises

George A. Cornet and Thomas Campbell, 2d, took their oaths of office as commissioner of public property and water commissioner, respectively, in the Lynn city hall this morning at 10:30 o'clock and Mayor George H. Newhall will deliver an inaugural address. Judge Henry T. Lummus administered the oaths of office to the two commissioners. The Rev. Peter Black of the First Methodist church will offer prayer.

Mayor Wardwell recommended the establishment of new fire engine houses in the Pine hill and the Eastern avenue sections. These are the extremities of the town. He asked for 12 more policemen, some of whom should be traffic men. He recommended an additional schoolhouse in the Pine hill section and one in ward 1. He recommended the installation of police signal boxes, and the placing of electric lights on the city hall dome, which he thought should be gilded instead of painted green. He thought that there should be portraits of all the past 35 mayors in city hall instead of only 12 as at present. He would pay for the painting of these portraits out of city appropriations. On the whole he pleaded for more economical conduct of city affairs. There is to be a reception at city hall this evening when the citizens will have an opportunity to shake hands with the mayor. There will be orchestral music and refreshments as well as an exhibition of school work.

Everett Mayor Five Times

Mayor James Chambers of Everett will be inaugurated for a fifth term as mayor at exercises to be held at 8 o'clock tonight in the Everett high school hall. The oath of office will be administered to the mayor and councilmen by City Clerk Joseph H. Cannell. The Rev. J. L. Harding will offer prayer and the benediction will be by the Rev. A. J. Hughes.

After the inaugural exercises, the two branches of the council will adjourn to city hall where they will organize and transact the customary business. As no caucus has been held, the officials will be selected from the floor.

Inaugural exercises of the city of Medford will take place tonight in the Medford armory when more than 4000 people are expected to witness the event. Immediately following the exercises, the board of aldermen will organize and proceed to transact much important business.

Mayor Benjamin F. Haines, who gives his second inaugural address to the board in his two-year mayoralty term, will call the meeting to order and prayer will be offered by the Rev. William A. Hill. The members of the board of aldermen will then receive the oath of office from City Clerk Charles A. Winslow. The board then organizes with the election of these officers, who have been nominated at a caucus: President of the board, James S. Harris; city clerk, Charles H. Loomis; clerk of committees, Charles T. Daly; city messenger, Edward C. Curran. Alderman Frederick W. Carpenter, senior member of the board, will preside until the president is elected.

After the inaugural address, the mayor is expected to send several important communications to the board of aldermen and it is expected that he will also make some appointments, including a city solicitor, the position now being vacant following the resignation of Edward E. Elder, and a street commissioner, this position having been vacant for the past year.

As some of the contests are close, the meeting of the board after inauguration is attracting almost as much interest as the formal inaugural exercises.

Revere Inaugural

The inauguration exercises of the Revere city government will be held in the auditorium of city hall Monday evening. President Alfred S. Hall of the 1915 council will preside. The oath of office will be administered by City Clerk Brown, and Mayor Curtis will deliver his address to the council. President George W. Coleman of the Boston city council will give an address on "City Planning."

Leominster Becomes City

Leominster today officially becomes a city, and will inaugurate its newly elected mayor, Henry F. Sawtelle, and nine councilmen. Leominster has been a town for 175 years, and its choice of the city charter was made at the recent state election by a majority of 141 votes.

Mr. Sawtelle has been chairman of the board of selectmen, and is a hardware merchant. He does not anticipate any sweeping changes in administration as a result of the changed form of government.

PRESIDENT CUTS TRIP SHORT FOR AUSTRIAN CASE

(Continued from page one)

tria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, demanding once and for all a promise that no more merchant ships shall be torpedoed unless within the definite provisions of international law.

A final reckoning with the central powers and their allies on the definite understanding that the United States will not remain friendly to the nation that permits one of its submarines to violate this law, it is believed will now be required by the American government.

The latest information concerning the Persia case is given in a cablegram from Consul Arnold at Cairo, Egypt, confirming the London reports as to the circumstances surrounding the sinking. He confirms the report that Consul McNeely probably was lost, that the vessel was torpedoed by a submarine whose identity is unknown, and further substantiates the report from Consul Garrels at Alexandria, which was to the effect that the Persia carried a 4.7-inch gun and that Consul McNeely probably perished.

Following is the dispatch from Consul Garrels at Alexandria:

"Persia, liner, carrying 4.7 gun, sunk five minutes past one, afternoon Dec. 30, about 300 miles northwest Alexandria. Presumably torpedo; no submarine was seen, Second Officer Bromley seeing torpedo track. Vessel sunk in about five minutes. Two American citizens aboard. Charles H. Grant, manager of an oil company, Calcutta, is safe at Alexandria. Robert McNeely probably lost. Of a total 400 passengers and crew, 155 landed at Alexandria Jan. 1, but McNeely last seen in water. In view of the fact sunken vessel being armed, does the department desire the affidavits?"

The telegram from Consul-General Arnold to the department reads:

"Cairo, dated Jan. 2. 1916.

P. and O. steamer Persia torpedoed 40 miles southeast of Crete Thursday 1:05 p. m., without warning. Nationality submarine unknown, as not visible. Sank in five minutes, about 550 passengers and crew, including many women and children. About 150 saved. Survivors picked up after 30 hours by British destroyer Mallard. Reported that American consul proceeding to post at Aden lost. Details given me by high commissioner whose military secretary, Bigham, is survivor. Can obtain affidavit if desired. ARNOLD."

In addition to the foregoing cablegrams the department has received confirmatory messages from Rome and Marseilles stating the fact that the Persia had been torpedoed.

Announcement is made that Ambassador Penfield has been instructed to make inquiry at once at the Austrian foreign office concerning all details about the sinking. Ambassador Gerard also has received similar instructions. Ambassador Penfield has been told specifically to learn the identity of the submarine.

Secretary Tumulty called at Secretary Lansing's office at 11 o'clock to inform him about the arrangement for the return of the President.

Concerning the carrying of arms on merchant vessels of belligerent nationality the department of state took this position in a memorandum issued Sept. 19, 1914, namely:

A merchant vessel of belligerent nationality may carry an armament and ammunition for the sole purpose of defense without acquiring the character of a ship of war. The presence of an armament and ammunition on board a merchant vessel creates a presumption that the armament is for offensive purposes, but the owners or agents may overcome this presumption by evidence showing that the vessel carries armament only for defense. Evidence necessary to establish the fact that the armament is solely for defense and will not be used offensively, whether the armament be mounted or stowed below, must be presented in each case independently at an official investigation. The result of the investigation must show conclusively that the armament is not intended for, and will not be used in offensive operations.

The department specifies the indications that the armament will not be used offensively as follows:

"That the caliber of the gun carried must not exceed six inches; that the guns and small arms carried are few in number; that no guns are mounted on the forward part of the vessel; that the quantity of ammunition carried is small; that the vessel is manned by its usual crew."

Intimations from Europe that a material difference might result in the complications arising in the Persia incident due to the fact that she was armed have come to Washington, but the caliber of her gun is much below the limit of six inches allowed on such vessels.

Arthur Garrels, United States consul at Alexandria, Egypt, was instructed by the state department to gather all facts concerning the sinking and forward them as speedily as possible to Washington. In the absence of specific details, Secretary Lansing declines to make any comment on the affair, taking the same course that he has in all other cases.

He will do nothing until he gets official information in the form of consular reports, the affidavits of possible survivors or information possibly either from Berlin or Vienna. Even then, the course to be pursued will be determined by circumstances surrounding the incident and the essential facts to be determined.

The essential facts to be determined are:

1. Did the Persia try to escape, or did she attack the submarine? If these premises should prove to be true, it is generally agreed the United States will have no case, as the established rule is that a vessel seeking to escape may be attacked upon refusal to stop.

2. Were Americans aboard? The fact that American Consul McNeely and at least two others were passengers is already established, and the seriousness of the international situation thus depends upon whether they were given an opportunity to escape, unless the Persia sought to flee.

3. Was warning given? That fact, if determined, also will be an important factor. If the Persia was torpedoed without warning, as in the case of the Ancona, serious complications will follow in view of the fact that the Ancona note in Washington agrees to the American contention that the rules of civilized warfare should be observed on the seas.

4. Did the submarine fly the Austrian flag? Thus far there is not a thing to establish the identity of the vessel that sunk the liner. Ambassador Bernstorff said recently that Germany is operating no submarines in the Mediterranean. The only deduction, if what he says is true, is that the vessel which sunk the Persia was an Austrian submarine.

An ameliorating circumstance is possible, it is argued in Washington, in that the submarine commander may have mistaken the liner for a transport.

The course of this government awaits the disposition of all the facts. President Wilson has been informed by Secretary Lansing of the cablegram sent by Consul-General Skinner and he ordered that all possible machinery of the government through its agency in Mediterranean ports be employed to get at the truth in the sinking as soon as possible and this is being done.

The situation is made more difficult because of the receipt, right in the face of this incident, of the Ancona note, in which Austria concedes two of the three demands of the United States, punishment of the submarine commander and a promise to pay indemnities. The Persia case has precipitated itself into this situation in the same manner that the Arabic incident came to delay a settlement of the Lusitania case, only with this difference, that with the prolongation of the conditions that were subject of protest the situation has grown more delicate.

AUSTRIAN CHARGE SEEKING DETAILS OF PERSIA CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Baron Zweidinek, the Austrian charge d'affaires, called on Secretary Lansing at noon today and was with him for some time. When the baron came out of Mr. Lansing's office he said he called to obtain information rather than for any other purpose. He volunteered the statement that Austria had never given instructions to submarine commanders to fire on passenger ships without warning. He said he had no information from Vienna on the Persia case.

Senator Stone, chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations, called on Secretary Lansing and conferred with him over the situation.

NOTICE TO BANK DEPOSITORS

In considering a bank for your deposit is it of value to you to know that the Officers and Directors are men of prominence and experience?

IS IT OF VALUE to know the record of the bank for a long term of years?

IS IT OF VALUE to know your bank has large capital and surplus back of it?

IS IT OF VALUE to know that the stockholders who are liable for an amount equal to the capital are prominent people able to meet that liability?

IS IT OF VALUE to know that your money is deposited with that of large corporations and business houses that know where they are doing business safely and satisfactorily?

If these qualifications are of VALUE, we submit all of them in the interest of the

Illinois Trust & Savings Bank

with a Capital and Surplus of $15,700,000, with a continuous management for forty-two years and a Board of Directors known favorably to all citizens of Chicago, and a record of having paid its depositors $37,000,000 in interest since 1890.

SUPERVISION OF TAX EXEMPTED PROPERTY URGED

Discussion of Last Session Concerning Rights of Commonwealth in This Direction Likely to Be Continued in Legislature

With the filing in the Massachusetts House of Representatives of a bill for state supervision of religious, charitable and education institutions which are exempt from taxation, came the first intimation that the prolonged discussion at the last session about the rights of the commonwealth in this direction is to be continued at the 1916 session.

The bill was filed with the clerk of the House by Representative Horace F. Field of Mattapoisett.

Section one reads in part as follows: "There shall be a representative of the commonwealth appointed by the Governor to supervise, in the interest of the commonwealth and the public, every religious, charitable, educational or other association, corporation or body holding property which, under the law of the commonwealth applying to such institution, is exempt from taxation in whole or in part."

It is provided that where there is a governing board of directors or trustees in charge of the associations or institutions, the Governor may appoint one or two on the board. The appointees are to serve without pay and to make an annual report to the state board of charity, or to the state board of education, if the institution is an educational one.

Federal regulation and supervision of the insurance business of the United States is favored in a resolve filed by Representative Samuel Davis of Boston. The resolve requests Congress to submit to the states a constitutional amendment authorizing such regulation by Congress.

Representative Charles Chapman of Cambridge filed a petition that an intermission be required in the exhibition of motion pictures. The petition calls for legislation making it necessary for some other form of amusement to be given for at least 10 minutes between every 30 minutes of moving pictures.

Representative Horace F. Field of Mattapoisett filed a petition that the town of Carver be placed under the jurisdiction of the fourth district court of Plymouth.

Construction of a tunnel in the city of Boston between Essex street and Grove Hall is proposed in a petition of John F. Duffy and others filed this morning with the clerk of the House of Representatives, William H. Sullivan. The bill calls for the construction by the Boston transit commission of an extension of the Washington tunnel and to be called the Roxbury tunnel.

Rep. Joseph Belcher of Randolph filed with the clerk of the House this morning a petition for legislation to provide that ornamental and flowering plants, wild or uncultivated fruits and berries may be sold without a license.

A bill was filed with Senate Clerk Coolidge today providing for a board of appeal to review and fix fire insurance rates in Massachusetts.

The measure, which is an amendment to the law of 1911, practically gives the board of appeal created by that act mandatory powers in the matter of insurance rates and provides that no schedule shall become operative in any city or town of the commmonwealth until it has been certified by the board to be not excessive, unreasonable, unfair or discriminatory.

A bill relieving cities and towns of the cost of mother's pensions and putting the expense upon the state, was filed with the Senate clerk today.

The bill does not change the pension act in any way, except in the manner of its administration, and by providing that the cities and towns shall be reimbursed by the state for all payments made under its provisions.

For the purpose of administering the pension law the bill provides for the creation of an office to be known as the "special deputy commissioner of state aid," who shall receive a salary of $2000 a year.

Department Reports

The annual reports and recommendations for legislation from the various state departments, boards and commissions are pouring into the office of Secretary of State Albert P. Langtry. Among the recommendations already received are the following:

Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Three bills, one a request for appropriations for immediate needs for new buildings and other additions to the property amounting to $32,000 as follows: Completion of power plant, $35,000; library, $250,000; completion of rural engineering shops, $12,000; student dormitory, $40,000; miscellaneous improvements and new equipment, $60,000; extra labor on account of Saturday half holiday, $3000.

The second bill provides for an annual appropriation for buildings and other additions to the college of $200,000 a year for five years and the third bill is an amendment to the present law providing that the trustees may print their report in five parts instead of four.

Trustees of the state infirmary and state farm at Tewksbury. A resolve providing for an appropriation of $138,466.84 for new buildings, changes in pumping station, real estate and improvements.

Trustees of the state library. Three bills, one provided for a segregated budget, another for the appointment of a legislative reference director, and the third for the establishment of a bill drafting department.

EAST BOSTON TUNNEL TOLLS ARE PROTESTED

East Boston citizens have arranged for two meetings this week to protest against the continuance of the one-cent toll in passing through the East Boston tunnel, legally abolished by the Legislature to become effective Jan. 1, 1916. Both meetings are to be held at Maverick church, tonight's to be addressed by ministers and legislators of Noddle Island district, while Wednesday's is to be supervised by the men's club of the church. Both are public.

Former Representative Thomas A. Niland of East Boston has sent a letter to Police Commissioner Stephen O'Meara claiming that the continued exaction of the one-cent toll is clearly against the law. He calls upon the police department to uphold the law and prevent any further collection of the toll.

Fully 150 people had declined to pay the one-cent toll for passing through the East Boston tunnel up to early afternoon today. One man declined to pay and furthermore refused to give his name and address to the policeman on duty. He was held until one of the officers telephoned to the Elevated railway's office and obtained word that they would have to let the man go.

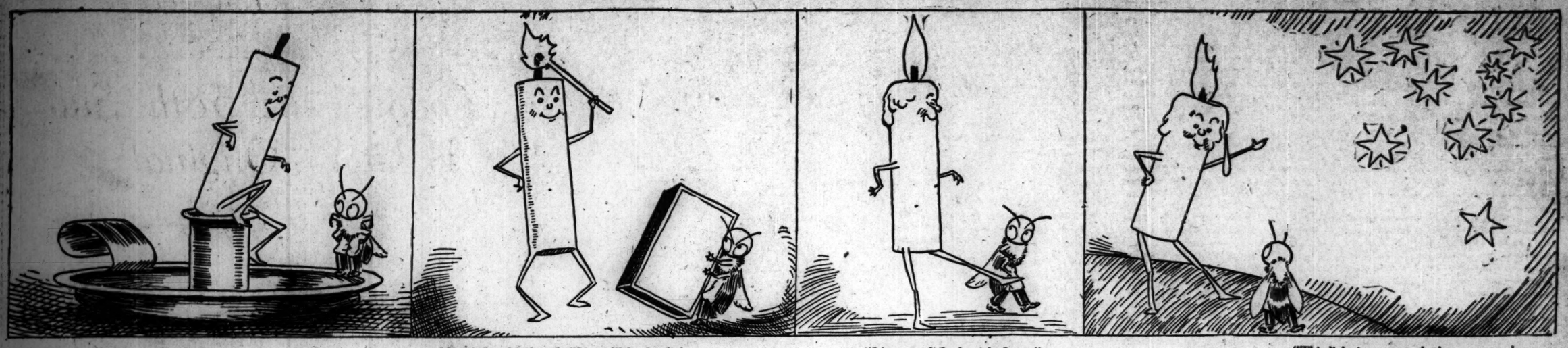
CIVIC IMPROVEMENTS ASKED

Civic improvements in Boston are requested in three letters received by Mayor Curley today. They include additional lights on Tremont street, between Massachusetts avenue and Roxbury crossing; the repavement of Tremont street from Massachusetts avenue to Roxbury crossing, and a larger appropriation for the planting of trees and shrubs throughout the city. The requests were made by the Roxbury Improvement Association, Thomas H. Bilodeau secretary.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Talkative Tallow Dip Parades Claims to Fame While His Light Flares

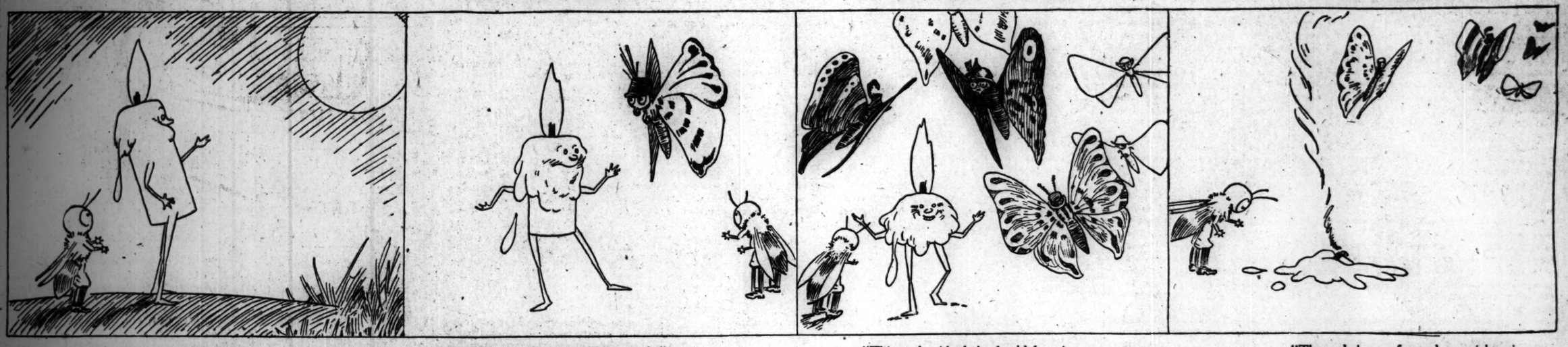


The Tale of a Talkative Tallow Dip,
Indeed a shallow and callow dip;
And the tale of the tallow, shall, O Dip,
Forbid us to be haughty.

He cried to his friend, "If you'll lend a light,
You'll see in me an amazing sight."
Buzz brought the matches, Dip snatches, quite
Soon a blaze then wrought he.

"It's not a difficult trick, I say,"
Said Dip, with a skip, and a ri-co-chet,
"When you wear for your hair a wick, I say,
(Tho' wick-ed I'm not naughty).

"This light is my own that's grown so clear,
That stars shine out when I hie near;
See him that's dim? he can kindle here,
At mine his first light caught he.



"The stars are my cousins, not full grown,
The name I claim is the Dip-per's own,
A Dip-lo-mat would chat unknown
If a name like mine had not he.

"The Moon, my Aunt, you'll grant a belle,
But she borrows light—From me?—O, well,—
Er—what? That's not for me to tell!"
(But we can tell what thought he.)

"This moth with cloth of gold for wings,
A crowd like her my beauty brings,
Tho' I singe and tinge their gowns, poor things!"
(He really ought not, ought he?)

"They admire my fire and my mighty size,
And—" His flow of language ceased in sighs!
Tho' quite gone out, yet there he lies,
And really next to naught, he!

THE WAYS OF THE LOON

Henry D. Thoreau went to live alone on the shore of Walden pond, near Concord, Mass., and he wrote a book called "Walden," telling all about his life in the woods. This is how he describes his chase of the "silly loon," which he wanted to observe near at hand. He says:

"As I was paddling along the north shore one very calm October afternoon, for such days especially they settle on to the lakes, like the milkweed down, having looked in vain over the pond for a loon, suddenly one, sailing out from the shore towards the middle a few rods in front of me, set up his wild laugh and betrayed himself. I pursued with a paddle and he dived, but when he came up I was nearer than before. He dived again, but I miscalculated the direction he would take, and we were 50 rods apart when he came to the surface this time, for I had helped to widen the interval; and again he laughed loud and long, and with more reason than before. He maneuvred so cunningly that I could not get within half a dozen rods of him. Each time, when he came to the surface, turning his head this way and that, he coolly surveyed the water and the land, and apparently chose his course so that he might come up where there was the widest expanse of water and at the greatest distance from the boat. It was surprising how quickly he made up his mind and put his resolve into execution. He led me at once to the widest part of the pond, and could not be driven from it. . . .

"It was a pretty game, played on the smooth surface of the pond, a man against a loon. Suddenly your adversary's checker disappears beneath the board, and the problem is to place yours nearest to where his will appear again. Sometimes he would come up unexpectedly on the opposite side of me, having apparently passed directly under the boat. So long-winded was he . . . that when he had swum farthest he would immediately plunge again, nevertheless; and then no wit could divine where in the deep pond, beneath the smooth surface, he might be speeding his way like a fish, for he had time and ability to visit the bottom of the pond in its deepest part. . . . How surprised must the fishes be to see this ungainly visitor from another sphere speeding his way amid their schools! Yet he appeared to know his course as surely under water as on the surface, and swam much faster there. Once or twice I saw a ripple where he approached the surface, just put out his head to reconnoiter, and instantly dived again. I found that it was as well for me to rest on my oars and wait his reappearing as to endeavor to calculate where he would rise; for again and again, when I was straining my eyes over the surface one way, I would suddenly be startled by his unearthly laugh behind me. But why, after displaying so much cunning, did he invariably betray himself by his loud laugh? Did not his white breast enough betray him? He was indeed a silly loon, I thought. . . . Occasionally when he had balked me most successfully and come up a long way off, he uttered a long-drawn unearthly howl, probably more like that of a wolf than any bird; as when a beast puts his muzzle to the ground and deliberately howls. This was his looning,—perhaps the wildest sound that is ever heard here, making the woods ring far and wide."

The Dandelion

Dandelions, dandelions, golden stars are you,
Shining in the meadow grass and sparkling with the dew.
Did you shine up yonder, dears,
All the long night through
And then come dancing down with the sun,
Because the chikdren all love you?

—Alice C. D. Riley.

The Edinburgh High Street

The ancient city of Edinburgh is built on a long ridge of rock, which rises sheer from the valley below. At one end of the ridge, where the bluff is highest and steepest, the historic castle of Edinburgh was built, so many centuries ago that no one knows the date; at the other end of the ridge Holyrood castle was later erected, that gray old building which every one associates with Mary Queen of Scots, who lived there. Between the two castles stretches the High street, the oldest and most interesting street in Edinburgh.

The High street is narrow, here and there overhung by a timbered gable or by the old clock which juts out into the street from the wall of the Tolbooth. All along the way are countless entrances to "closes," little inner courts and passages which are crowded with ancient buildings; many of the doors leading into the "closes" bear coats of arms, dates and curious inscriptions, and if the passageways are entered one seldom fails to find quaint buildings, turrets, carved doorways, and spiral stairs winding inside round towers.

The High street and its "closes" were long inhabited by the courtiers and the nobles of Scotland; here they all had their town houses. So many wanted to live on this thoroughfare, between the two castles, that the houses had to be built very high; the city could not grow in width because of the steep slopes of the ridge of rock, so it grew upward instead. The odd little city was inclosed by walls, too, and no one wished to live outside; finally these walls were extended to include the Cowgate, a street running parallel to the High street but a little lower down on the side of the ridge. As its name indicates, the Cowgate was originally only a straggling path for cows, but in time this too became the abode of fashion.

The nobles lived as high up in the old buildings as they could, probably for better light and air; their only means of access were narrow, dark, winding stone stairs. Many of the lower stories were given over to shops and booths, displaying goods on the sidewalk. All fashionable merchants had their shops on the High street; some houses had balconies which served as roofs for the outdoor shops. Merchants were required to hang lanterns in front of their shops, and lights were also swung at the entrances to the "closes."

Still the street was dark, muddy and rough, so that few persons went out at night unless it was necessary. All were expected to be at home by 10 o'clock in the evening, or, if they had business outside, to carry a small lantern, called a "bowet." During the day the street was thronged with a crowd as gorgeously dressed as any in Elizabethan London. There were soldiers and servants in their gay uniforms and silver badges, nobles wearing velvets and bonnets with long plumes, ladies who held their silken skirts high and were preceded by ushers who cleared the way for them.

Nowadays the High street is decidedly less gay and fashionable, but almost as crowded as ever. It has become a good deal modernized and huge drays crowd its paved street, but for anyone who is patient and eager enough there are still traces of the High street of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Bangkok's Shipping

In southern Siam, Bangkok, the capital, is the principal port, and had at the last enumeration a population of 540,679, of which a large proportion are Chinese. The city of Bangkok is situated on both sides of the river Menam Chao Phya, about 25 miles upstream from the bar at its mouth. This bar forms a great obstacle to shipping, allowing only vessels to cross at high tide drawing from 12 feet 6 inches to 14 feet 6 inches, according to the season of the year. Vessels of greater depth, however, find a safe anchorage at all times at Kohsichang, an island located about 25 miles from the mouth of the river.—New York Times.

Making Land in Hawaii

The territory of Hawaii now has in hand reclamation works that will cost about $300,000, with several other projects in contemplation. At Honolulu a strip of land half a mile wide, starting near the wharves and extending for about three miles along the shore, is being put in condition. Another project well under way, known as the Waiolama reclamation project, will improve the waterfront of Hilo, on the island of Hawaii. Preliminary surveys are being made for the Waikiki reclamation project, and filling will soon begin. This parcel of land adjoins the famous Waikiki beach, and its reclamation will open a large area of desirable residence property.—Exchange.

The Beginnings of Universities

The first of all universities was that at Paris, France, which was growing rapidly before the end of the twelfth century; this was soon followed by universities springing up at Bologna in Italy, at Oxford in England, and at various places throughout England, France, Italy and Spain.

Men had suddenly become more inclined to study than they had been for a great many years; students met together to study and to help each other on as best they could. They found it necessary to organize themselves into associations for protection in strange towns whose people spoke an unknown language. The teachers after a while formed a union also, for the advancement of their particular interests; their union was called by the name which was usually given to corporations in the middle ages, universitas. Hence our common term applied to places of learning—university.

At first the students behaved toward their instructors in a way that seems to us very odd. There were so many more students than teachers that the students had things all their own way. They engaged a teacher whom they had heard well of and thought they would profit by; they, individually, paid him for his services; and then they proceeded to explain just exactly what they wished to be taught. The students were of all ages, from about 13 to 40. The university of course had no buildings; sometimes the classes met out of doors, sometimes in any vacant building available. They strewed straw over the floor, and the students squatted there and listened to the professor. They had no books, for these were still far too expensive for the ordinary person to own; the instructor taught them what he knew, and they took notes for later study. As the masters and students were not bound to any one spot by buildings, they occasionally moved about; if they fancied they had not been treated well in a certain place, they picked up their few personal belongings and trailed off somewhere else.

If, after some years of study, a student was successfully examined by his professor, he was himself admitted to the corporation of teachers and was authorized to teach. What we today know as the degree of master of arts, was originally only the qualification to teach. In the thirteenth century some desired a higher, more honorable title, and so the title of master or doctor came into existence. The scholar, whom we know as bachelor of arts, was originally a student who had passed certain examinations and was allowed to teach a few elementary subjects, but was not a full-fledged master. The words master, doctor and professor originally meant almost the same thing.

How the Ancients Wrote

Long, long ago, when Romans and Greeks wished to write, they used wax tablets instead of paper, which they knew nothing about, and their pen was called a stylus. The stylus is a pencil made of iron or other metal; sharp at one end and blunt at the other. The sharp end was used to scratch the surface of the wax and the blunt end was used as an eraser.

If you had lived in olden times in Egypt probably you would have used skins on which to write your letters. At a later time, papyrus, or a certain kind of leaf, was used. The ink was simply black paint thinned out, and the pen was a brush. By and by some forgotten genius tried a reed, which was used instead.

Our great-grandfathers used quills for pens. Goose quills were mostly used, and quills of crows' feathers were for fine writing.

We have to go back only to 1820 to see the manufacture of the first steel pens. They were made in London and in the form of a tube, but now they are rolled out of fine steel.

It is a curious fact that the typewriter, which has so largely taken the place of the pen, actually was invented before the steel pen. As early as the year 1717 a typewriter was patented in England, but it was not until 1829 that a practical machine was made.—Virginian-Pilot, Norfolk, Va.

Scutari in 1000 B. C.

Scutari, whither the Serbian government is said to have removed, is one of the oldest cities in Europe. The date of its foundation is lost in the mists of time, but it claims to have been the capital of the old Illyrian kings 1000 years before Christ. Though for centuries ruled by its native kings and always inhabited by the Thrako-Illyrian tribes who are now represented by the modern Albanians, the city has known many a change of masters, and has passed under the domination of Romans, Byzantines, Gauls, Goths, Bulgars, Serbs, Venetians and Turks. Even after its capture by the Turks, however, in 1477, it continued for a long time to be ruled by native Albanian chieftains, and it has always retained a degree of independence.—London Chronicle.

A Giant Lobster

Alexander MacDougall recently caught a giant lobster off the Scotch island of Mull. The lobster is 31 inches long, the circumference of its greater claw is 12 inches, the distance between the claws when they are extended is 29 inches. The largest specimen previously caught was only 25 inches long.

Long Island Canal

Long Island has a project for constructing a canal along the south shore to connect the great bays for a distance of 120 miles. It will reach New York harbor through Jamaica bay.—Daily Telegraph, St. John, N. B.

GOBAN SAOR, THE BUILDER

In her "Kiltartan History Book" Lady Gregory relates a delightful story of Goban Saor, the builder, who "learned no trade, but was master of sixteen." He belonged to County Galway, and the tale is told in the words of the people of that part of Ireland.

"The Goban was the master of sixteen trades. There was no beating him; he had got the gift. He went one time to Quin Abbey when it was building, looking for a job, and the men were going to their dinner, and the foreman said, 'Make now a cat-and-nine-tails while we are at our dinner, if you are any good.' And he took the chisel and cut in the rough of the stone a cat with nine tails coming from it, and there it was complete when they came out from their dinner. There was no beating him. He learned no trade, but he was master of sixteen. . . . The Goban Saor was a mason and a smith, and he could do all things, and he was very witty. . . . Himself and his son were walking the road together one day, and the Goban said to the son, 'Shorten the road for me.' So the son began to walk fast, thinking that would do it, but the Goban sent him back home when he did not know what to do. The next day they were walking again, and the Goban said again to shorten the road for him, and this time he began to run, and the Goban sent him home again. When he went in and told the wife (whom the Goban had selected for him) he was sent home the second time, she began to think, and she said, 'When he bids you shorten the road, it is that he wants you to be telling him stories.' For that is what the Goban meant, but it took the daughter-in-law to understand it. . . .

"The Goban and his son were seven years building the castle, and they never said a word all that time. And at the end of seven years the son was at the top, and he said, 'I hear a cow lowing.' And the Goban said then, 'Make all strong below you, for the work is done,' and they went home. The Goban never told the secret of his building, and . . . they wanted to get it from him, and they went in and said, 'Glaregalway Castle is after falling in the night.' And the Goban said, 'How can that be when I put a stone in and a stone out and a stone across?' So then they knew the way he built so well."

Lincoln's Farm in Iowa

Not many persons know that the only farm land Abraham Lincoln ever owned lies almost within sight of his greatest monument, the Lincoln highway. The fact did not become known in a general way until announcement was made at a recent meeting of road officials at Boone, Iowa. The Lincoln farm, consisting of the same 120 acres that were owned by the President, lies 6½ miles northwest of Denison, Ia.

The farm remained in the hands of the Lincoln family until 1892, when Robert T. Lincoln disposed of it while he was serving as the American ambassador to England. The land was a grant given Lincoln for service as captain of a company of volunteers during the Black Hawk war in 1832. The company did not see actual service, being disbanded five weeks after its organization, but each member was given a land grant by an act of Congress in 1855. Lincoln filed on the Iowa farm Sept. 10, 1860, with a warrant issued by James Buchanan, whom he was to succeed as President a short time later.—The Country Gentleman.

Oil Lamps in China

The first kerosene oil lamps seen by the Chinese were in the homes of the missionaries. They were soon in such demand that in a recent year oil to the value of $14,500,000 was sent to China.—Montreal Daily Star.

New Flagpole

The flagpole on top of a tower on a New York hotel has been so mounted that it can be lowered into a tubular casing for painting or repairing.—Vancouver Daily Province.

A Guessing Game

One boy mounts upon the back of another boy and after slapping his "mount" on the shoulder, holds up his hand with a number of fingers extended and says: "Buck! Buck! How many fingers do I hold up?" If the under boy guesses right, the two change places.

A good way to decide who will be the first to mount the other is this: One boy takes a small object in one of his hands and placing one fist on the top of the other says:

"Handy-dandy riddledy ro,
Which will you have, high or low?"

If the other guesses right, he has first choice, if not, he loses.—Something to Do.

Fish From Spain and Portugal

The annual production of fish in Spain amounts to nearly $20,000,000 yearly in value. There are 586 steam, and 15,194 sailing vessels engaged in the industry. The annual production of tinned fish is 3,500,000 cases of ten tins to the case. The pack of Portugal is about 1,500,000 cases, and that of France in normal times about 1,000,000 cases. Large quantities of Spanish packed fish are sent abroad under French and Italian labels.—New York Times.

Train Deer to Drive

Troop 1, Southington, Conn., has been busy building a log cabin on the property of James D. Fish. One of the scouts has trained a pair of young deer and Mr. Fish uses them to draw logs needed for the cabin. This experience has fired the other scouts with an ambition to try their hand at training wild animals.—Boys Life.

HOW YUCATAN BROKE CONTROL OF HENEQUEN

Dr. Rendon, Former Secretary of State, Tells of Campaign Which Resulted in Putting All Buyers on an Equal Footing

CHARLESTON, S. C.—How the control of the henequen product of Yucatan was broken up was told in an address at the annual convention of the Southern commercial congress, in this city, on Dec. 16, by Dr. Victor A. Rendon, former secretary of state of Yucatan, Mexico, and the present general attorney of the Comision Reguladora del Mercado de Henequen. He said:

"The conditions which existed when the present government of Yucatan came into power were such that the mere enforcement of that law could not materially improve the condition of the peons because they were deprived of living wages by virtue of the existence of a foreign monopoly of the henequen market which forced the farmers to sell the product of their soil and labor at arbitrary prices far below the actual value. Three fourths of the population of Yucatan, or about 235,000 persons, are engaged in and obtain a livelihood from the henequen industry. Practically the entire production of henequen is used in the United States in the manufacture of binder twine. The monopoly of the henequen market, which has been in existence about 12 years, was operated in the interest of the International Harvester Company and the Plymouth Cordage Company of Massachusetts.

"I shall quote some statistics to show how complete was the control of the market. The total production of henequen in Yucatan for the year 1914 in bales of 375 pounds each was 964,862. Purchases by agents of Harvester Company, 708,558; by agents of Plymouth Company, 179,847, leaving only 76,457 for local consumption and independent buyers.

"The present government of Yucatan, presided over by Gov. Salvador Alvarado, undertook to liberate the farmers from the clutches of the speculators and to assist the peons in obtaining remunerative and just wages. Encouraged by the government to take action, the henequen growers formed a mutual benefit association and agreed to sell their product through the Comision Reguladora del Mercado de Henequen, a public institution created by the Legislature for safeguarding the henequen interests by so regulating the market conditions as to make the price responsive to the law of supply and demand. I had the honor to be a member of the commission sent to the United States by Governor Alvarado to conduct with American bankers the financial negotiations and to arrange for independent steamship service. I also was empowered to open offices of the comision reguladora in the United States in order to facilitate direct dealing with the American manufacturers. In New Orleans we found amongst the bankers and business men the sympathetic understanding of conditions in Yucatan which was necessary in order to offer favorable opportunity for the success of our plans.

"On the very day that formal recognition was accorded to the present government in Mexico by the governments of the United States and several South American and Central American republics New Orleans bankers—heads of two of the largest and most conservative financial institutions in the entire southern states—affixed their signatures to a loan contract with the representatives of the Comision Reguladora del Mercado de Henequen providing for the advance of a maximum sum of $10,000,000 on warehouse receipts covering henequen stored at New Orleans or other United States ports.

"The signing of that document sounded the knell, as we then believed, of the middleman monopoly of the henequen market and meant the real liberation of the great agricultural interests of Yucatan. We were mistaken, however, for we soon ascertained that the persons who had profited so immensely by their control of the henequen market were loath to lose their grip upon the market. Strenuous efforts were made to influence eastern and western bankers against giving support to the New Orleans bankers who were so willing to assist us. Those staunch friends of the South, however, stood by us and fought valiantly until the battle was won. The International Harvester Company carried the fight to Washington and there sought—unsuccessfully, I am pleased to say—to have the national administration take up the cudgels in its behalf.

"A new line of independent steamers is now in operation between New Orleans and Progreso, Yucatan; arrangements have been made for storing large quantities of henequen in the new state-owned warehouses at New Orleans and the merchants of that city are selling more goods to our people. Through the offices of the comision reguladora, in New York and New Orleans, we are now selling henequen at one price to all, thus putting the independent twine manufacturers of the United States on an equal footing with the big corporations which heretofore were in control of the market."

VENIZELOS POLICY INDORSED

About 500 Greek residents of Boston held a mass meeting at 48 Winchester street, South End, yesterday and adopted resolutions expressing the hope that the policy of former Premier Eleutherios Venizelos of Greece would prevail. In accordance with the resolutions the Greeks elected M. Zaphirapoulos of Marseilles, France, to represent them in the Pan-Hellenic congress which is to meet at Paris Jan. 8.

STANDARDIZING OF ACCOUNTS URGED FOR LOAN AGENTS

Supervisor Frank H. Pope in Annual Report Desires "Clearing House" of Information

Supervisor of Loan Agencies Frank H. Pope in his report to the Legislature for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1915, made public today, recommends a standard system of bookkeeping for all small loan agents, the addition of an expert accountant to his department and an increase in his office force sufficient to conduct a small loan "clearing house" of information. In his report the supervisor says:

"The great problem which has confronted me since assuming the duties of supervisor of loan agencies has been in regard to supervision without sufficient power and proper authority to supervise definitely. The leading question in regard to the business of making small loans is relative to the charges and the interest therefor, to determine which, it seems to me, there has never been sufficient effort made, and yet to reach the proper answer to the query appears, to be a very simple matter, merely a plain business method to determine what rates shall be charged. There should be applied the same fundamental which is in vogue in any large business concern, whereby it determines the dividend rate it can afford to pay on the volume of the business transacted.

"In order that this may be ascertained, so far as the money lenders are concerned, my opinion is that there should be established by the supervisor a standardized method of keeping the books of the licensed money lenders; then there should be an accountant connected with this department who would be in close touch at all times with the financial transactions of the money lenders, and by this simple process there could be determined in time, just what the rates ought to be. Heretofore it has been a matter of speculation and guesswork.

"The difficulty very largely with the loan business has been the large number of borrowers who would become indebted to many offices, and be in a position where it would be utterly impossible for them to meet their indebtedness. The 'clearing house' method could obviate this absolutely, and its effectiveness in this respect would be inestimable, for it would give the lender, because of the information he received, an opportunity to refuse a loan, learning that the would-be borrower was already heavily involved. This would prevent the borrower from plunging further into debt, would directly benefit those dependent upon him and would indirectly benefit the community of which he forms a part.

"Under the 'clearing house' system if there was suspicion that the family bread winner was a borrower, and it was verified, and it was desired so to do, the supervisor would provide blank notices to be sent to the lenders forbidding them to loan him any more money and forbidding him, also, to be accepted as an indorser and for such a length of time as the objector should desire.

"In regard to the financial status of this department there was expended the past year for its maintenance 9803.56. There has been paid into the treasury of the commonwealth $12,200 for licenses issued from Sept. 3, 1915, to Sept. 30, 1916, and other applications are to be passed upon. This department since its organization has paid into the state treasury $20,827.63 more than its expense of maintenance."

SUBSIDIES FOR SHIP OWNERS IS PLAN ADVOCATED

"The American Merchant Marine: What It Has Been, What It Is, What It Ought to Be," is the title of a pamphlet issued by a special committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in which a policy of subsidies to shop owners is favored rather than President Wilson's plan for a government owned marine. The report presents figures to show that, whereas American ships carried more than 70 per cent of the oversea freight of the United States 60 years ago, less than 9 per cent was carried by American owned ships in 1914, and mentions a number of changes which it is believed will improve conditions.

Recommendations are made that American shipping be governed by a federal shipping board, modeled to some extent along the lines of the British Board of Trade, and that the navigation laws and regulations be revised.

The free registry law of Aug. 18, 1914, has had the effect practically of equalizing the first cost of ships here and abroad, it is stated, but there remains a wide difference in wages and maintenance. The great problem before the United States is how to equalize this cost of operation, in the opinion of the committee.

Coastwise shipping, the report concludes, is in a flourishing condition and needs no encouragement. The committee includes Elwyn G. Preston, chairman; Edward E. Blodgett, Louis A. Coolidge, Paul E. Fitzpatrick, Frederick Foster, Theodore Jones, Winthrop L. Marvin, Robert S. Peabody and George F. Willett.

THEATER AS SOCIAL FORCE

At the Union Park forum last evening, Frank Chouteau Brown gave an address on "The Theater as a Social Force." Representative-elect Samuel Silverman presided. Announcement was made that the come-together meeting of those who attend the weekly sessions would be held Jan. 30, when plans for the future will be discussed.

Y.M.C.A. WORK IS DEVELOPING IN PORTO RICO FIELD

Influence of the Organization Which Has Its Home in San Juan Being Felt in Other Parts of the Island

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—The work of the Young Men's Christian Association is of comparatively recent development in Porto Rico, yet it has already assumed importance. It has been carried on here since the American occupation, but its real activities date from the completion of the new Y. M. C. A. building a little over two years ago. The annual report of the general secretary indicates that not the least of the benefits to Porto Rico of the change of sovereignty has been the establishment of the Young Men's Christian Association here.

The association building is situated beneath the towering walls of old Ft. San Cristobal, only 100 yards from the sea. The site was donated by the insular government. The cost of construction was $113,000, and the furnishings required $15,000 more. About $85,000 of this sum was contributed by friends of the work in the United States; something over $40,000 was raised in Porto Rico and there is a mortgage of $20,000 on the property. It is one of a group of handsome concrete structures being erected on land formerly a part of the Spanish military reservation in this city.

The activities of the association are adapted to the peculiar needs of the island. The well-equipped gymnasium of the Y. M. C. A. has opened a new and profitable pleasure. The business and professional men's class, which numbers among its 60 members lawyers, merchants, capitalists and officials of San Juan, became the most enthusiastic of all the classes. The physical work of the Y. M. C. A. has spread to the government charity schools, settlement houses, etc., and leagues of basket-ball and baseball have been organized. A. F. Grimm is the physical director.

The educational work of the association is developing rapidly. The classes in English and business subjects that are held during the winter months are largely attended by the young Porto Rican men of the city who have no opportunity to attend day schools. Monthly conferences and lectures also contribute to the educational work being accomplished.

The swimming pool is a feature. S. P. Fenn of Cleveland, O., was cruising about Porto Rico last winter, and, according to his custom, visited the Young Men's Christian Association. Not liking the appearance of the city water which was used in the tank, he made the association a gift of a filtration plant.

The association is ministering to the needs of sailors on the various United States vessels that stop here. There they find English papers, pool tables, etc., as well as the gymnasium. Such privileges are especially appreciated in a place like San Juan, where English-speaking sailors find few pleasures offered them.

The dormitory rooms are constantly filled by young American men who are working here and who have no homes. The records of the association show that during the past year 352 men have been accommodated for from one night to several months. There have also been various public entertainments held at the building. One benefit performance produced funds for settlement work among the poor people of the city.

By such means as have been noted the Young Men's Christian Association is making itself an important influence in the city of San Juan and in Porto Rico. W. G. Coxhead, the general secretary, who came here after seven years of experience in Mexico, is developing the work from the ground up. The work is new here and it is constantly difficult to raise the needed funds. It will take time to educate that steady constituency of support upon which all Young Men's Christian Association work in the States depends. That a big start has been made, however, is shown by the members of its board of directors. President Luis Sanchez Morales is head of the executive council (the Senate of the insular government); vice-president, Robert L. Holmes, manager of the Plaza Provision Company; secretary, Martin Travieso, Jr., is secretary of Porto Rico, in which capacity he has twice during the past year acted as Governor of Porto Rico; treasurer, Rafael Castro González, is managing director of the Banco Territorial y Agricola de Puerto Rico; Juan de Guzman Benetiz is a prominent lawyer; F. B. Hatch, contractor; Felix Córdova Dávila, judge of the district court of San Juan; Waldemar E. Lee, lumber department manager; N. P. Nichols, photographic company manager; J. C. Bills, Jr., during most of the past year chief of the bureau of labor, at present in the law offices of the department of justice; D. E. Richardson, collector of the port; Howard L. Kern, attorney-general of Porto Rico; Dr. José Gomez Brioso, sanitation service; Emilio del Toro, associate justice of the supreme court of Porto Rico; Dr. Francisco del Valle Atiles, president of the insular board of health; Manuel Martinez Casanova, assistant manager Banco Territorial y Agricola de Puerto Rico; T. G. I. Weymouth, principal owner Sugar Central Carmen; Juan B. Soto, Ph.D., professor of jurisprudence, University of Porto Rico; I. T. Peñagaricano, capitalist; Frank Antousanti, lawyer; Dr. E. F. Ros, dentist.

BOSTON HAS NO LEGAL OFFICIAL FLAG OR STANDARD

Ordinance Establishing Municipal Banner Offered in 1914 Never Out of Committee

Boston's municipal flag, displayed when occasion warrants for many years in a sense has no official standing, as its length, breadth, color, design and other considerations never have been defined by an act of the city government. To be sure, an ordinance establishing a municipal standard was offered in 1914, but it never came out of committee and to properly establish it and arbitrarily define its measurements, texture and other qualifications the committee on ordinances, of which Councilman Walter L. Collins is chairman, which will meet today to consider a proposed amendment to the Revised Ordinances of 1914, must take further action.

Councilman James A. Watson said today that at the meeting next Monday he will make a motion that the ordinance be adopted and put into immediate effect. Mr. Watson is a member of the committee of ordinances.

According to Frederick Rex, municipal reference librarian of Chicago, that city, Dayton, O., Tampa, Fla., and Waterbury, Conn., along with Boston are the only large cities in this country without legally adopted standards.

The enacting ordinance, describing the flag, which has not emerged from the consideration of the committee, according to the clerk, says:

"Be it ordained by the city council of Boston, as follows:

"The municipal standard of the city of Boston, which is hereby established, shall be made of silk, and shall be five feet in length and three and one half feet in width, or of a different size but in the same proportions of length and width. The body of the standard shall be continental blue, with the official city seal embroidered in the center; and two rings of white shall encircle the seal as indicated by photograph hereto attached. The standard shall have a fringe of continental buff and the reverse of the standard shall bear a representation of the Trimountain.

"A city flag of like design and colors may be made of bunting for outdoor display, the size of such bunting flag to depend upon the place of display. The flag shall be without a fringe, and it shall have no reverse except the seal showing through the bunting, the seal to be painted on or woven in the fabric.

"The colors herein specified shall be the official colors for the city of Boston, namely: Continental blue and continental buff, according to colors certified and on file with the secretary of the commonwealth."

The committee is called together this afternoon to consider Councilman Watson's amendment to chapter 16, revised ordinances of 1914, section 2, which in effect will cause property which is considered to be in unfit condition to be so designated by signs placed upon such property. The councilman offered this amendment at the last meeting of the council and it was referred to the executive committee and by that committee to the committee on ordinances for consideration this afternoon. Councilman Watson had urged its immediate passage.

WORKING FOR STATEWIDE PROHIBITION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—The Anti-Saloon League of Missouri points to the year 1915 as one of steady achievement in the fight against the liquor traffic. Not that the league has been successful in all its efforts to stamp out the saloon, but where it has lost it has shown substantial gains in sentiment against the evil.

The officials of the league look to these figures as proof of the gains that have been made: Population in dry territory Jan. 1, 1914, 37 per cent; population in dry territory December, 1915, 51 per cent; number of counties all dry, 81; number of counties largely dry, 12; number of counties with small areas dry, 4; number of counties all wet, 17; number of dry cities of over 2500 population, 29. There are 114 counties in the state besides the city of St. Louis, which is a county of itself.

The year began with a defeat in the election at Excelsior Springs, which remained wet by a majority of 36, but it closed with a victory in Washington county early this month. Wherever the drys lost an election they made real gains over the last previous contest. Not the least encouraging of the year's developments was a supreme court decision upholding the validity of the dry vote in Jackson county outside of Kansas City. It puts one of the largest counties of the state in the dry column.

The activity of the Anti-Saloon League the coming year will be centered upon the personnel of the state Legislature. All the members of the lower house are to be elected, and half the members of the Senate. The lower house was overwhelmingly dry at the last assembly, and it is believed that the sentiment of the counties will keep that branch so. The great fight will be for the new members of the Senate, and if the drys are successful statewide prohibition of the liquor traffic will result.

CAPE COD MEN TO MEET

Cape Cod business men will assemble at the Quincy House on Friday evening, Jan. 10, for the annual dinner and joint business meeting of the Cape Cod Board of Trade and the Cape Cod Commercial Travelers Association. Roger W. Homer is at the head of the committee preparing for the event.

The John Wanamaker Store

The Standard Store of America

10th & Broadway Subway, Astor Place, New York

Opens Today—the 58th Sale (of White)—Original

WHEN our commissioner stepped off the S. S. Rotterdam ten days ago she brought with her six trunks straight from Paris.

Lingerie, negligees, blouses, fascinating, altogether new, le dernier cri of the mode.

A handful of novelties, but how they open one's eyes and clear one's vision.

The new skirts are to be still wider—and prettier.

Underclothes have grown wider that they may give one's gown the proper line. They are the logical next step to the rather wide garments introduced by the Wanamaker White Sale last May.

In addition to the novelties just off the steamer there are many

Copies of Paris Garments

that we ordered by cable late in the Autumn.

A $50 French chiffon model inspired a ruffled nightgown in batiste at $3.75.

A $50 French cape nightgown of chiffon is reproduced in batiste at $5.

Inexpensive petticoats copied from French models have two, three, four, six flounces.

One moderately priced set copied from a Paris model has pantaloons so full the chemise must be slashed to give them ample space. Petticoats are quite short.

Nightgowns are shorter and often sleeveless like the newest Paris evening gowns.

The whole matter of underclothes has resolved itself into garments so delicately pretty that they seem flower-like in their simple beauty.

Purchase of Paris Lingerie

For $2.50, wide lingerie petticoats such as we have sold here at $5, $9, $10, $12, and drawers of grades such as we have sold here at $3.75, $5, $8, $9, $10. All hand made, hand embroidered and laundered. Some with real lace. Every size in the collection.

Sample Paris Blouses

Of sheer white lingerie cottons, hand made and embroidered. Sizes 36 and 38 only. $5.



Inexpensive Paris Lingerie

Last shipment that we can offer at these very low prices.

Succeeding collections must be at least 25% more.

All are hand embroidered.

Chemises, 75c to $5; nightgowns, $1.50 to $5; skirts, $3 to $9.50; drawers, circular, $1 to $5.75; wider combinations, $4.50 to $6.75; corset covers, 75c to $2.75.

Domestic Underclothes at Little Prices

85c and $1 nightgowns—very large attractive collections.

85c and $1 petticoats, the new wide styles.

Combinations begin at 85c, envelope chemises begin at 75c, drawers begin at 38c, short petticoats begin at 38c, chemises begin at 50c, corset covers begin at 50c.

Exceptional

Silk underclothes, styles not to be duplicated, marked at new lower prices.

Paris lingerie, styles not to be duplicated, marked at new lower prices.

French blouses, our own collections, showing slight signs of handling, broken sizes, now very much less. (3d Floor, Old Bldg.)

White Sale of Corsets

The Wanamaker Corset Salons are particular as to the corsets they admit and low prices never excuse a poor or old fashioned cut. (3d Floor, Old Bldg.)

White Sale for Children and Young Girls

Just the unusual very simple pretty clothes that we have always wanted to find for younger folk, and this year succeeded in securing.

Dresses for little folk.

Underclothes from baby sizes to those for girls 18 years old. (3d Floor, Old Bldg.)

The White Sale of Linens

More than $50,000 worth of specially priced linens. In face of a tight market and limited supply the prices are extraordinarily low.

Table cloths, napkins, linen and Turkish towels, table damasks, and all kinds of fancy linens. (First Floor, Old Bldg.)

Broadway and Ninth St., New York

CENSORSHIP PLAN IS SUBMITTED BY GENERAL STAFF

Major-General Scott Outlines Supervision Intentions Necessary as Part of Preparedness

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Details of a plan for censorship in time of war, worked out by the army general staff, are revealed in the annual report of Maj.-Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff, made public last night. The report says it is of vital importance that definite preparation along this line be made before war is at hand, or "we may anticipate greater confusion and dissatisfaction than Great Britain experienced, if no plans be prepared, and no personnel be selected for execution thereof until the time arrives when censorship and control of the press become as necessary as in Europe in 1914."

The following is quoted from the staff plan.

"That an officer of the army designated by the secretary of war and an officer of the navy designated by the secretary of the navy be directed to consult with representatives of the press associations and managers of leading newspapers of the country in drafting legislation authorizing the President to issue instructions for control of publication and cenorship of telegraph, cable and wireless and mail communications, wherever such course may to him seem necessary for the defense of the country.

"That such draft, after approval of the judge advocate-general of the army, be either submitted to Congress at once or held ready to submit when conditions seem to warrant favorable action, as the President may deem proper.

"That whether or not such draft be now submitted, regulations to render an effective censorship be drawn up and careful plans prepared for execution of the censorship under such regulations. These should include the record of each cable, telegraph and wireless station which would require supervision by a censor; lists of all newspapers, periodicals and correspondents; selection of army and navy officers, preferably retired, and of experienced newspaper men signed as director of the censorate.

"Following the British plan, the assistant secretary of war could be well assigned as director of the censorate.

"In time of national peril and absence of legislation the President should at once direct a censorship of all communications by mail, cable, wire or wireless; if necessary declaring martial law to an extent to effect arbitrary suppression of matter that might prove detrimental to national defense or useful to a possible enemy."

The plan is now under discussion, it is understood, by officials of the war, state and navy departments.

RECORD ATTENDANCE SOUGHT

Dartmouth men are hoping to secure an attendance exceeding last year's figure of 800 at the fifty-first annual reunion and dinner of the Dartmouth Alumni Association of Boston and vicinity at the Copley-Plaza on Friday evening, Jan. 28. Governor-elect Samuel W. McCall '74 will be the guest of honor and it will be the last appearance of President Ernest Fox Nichols as head of the college. Gen. Charles K. Darling '85, will preside and addresses will be made by Prof. Herbert Darling Foster '85, and the poet, Robert Frost, who will relate some of his experiences while a student.

SAN DIEGO NEW FAIR OPENING IS CELEBRATED

Noted Artists Sing Before Large Assemblage, France Sends Message—Parade Reviewed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The closing of the Panama-California exposition and the opening of the Panama-California International exposition in San Diego was celebrated with elaborate exercises Saturday. Madame Schumann-Heink cancelled her engagements in the East for the purpose of singing at this occasion, and received a tremendous ovation from an assemblage of 15,000 persons. Ellen Beach Yaw also sang. Commissioner-General Albert Tirnan, representing the French government, sent a cablegram saying that France had decided to send to the exposition the splendid exhibit that was at the Panama-Pacific exposition, including the priceless paintings from the Luxembourg gallery.

A military and naval parade of 2500 soldiers and sailors was reviewed by Admiral William Fullam, commander of the Pacific fleet and the expositions officials.

HARVARD MEN RETURNING

With the closing of the holiday recess Harvard men from all over the country poured into Boston this morning and promptly departed for Cambridge in order to register before 1 o'clock and thereby avoid payment of a fine of $5, the penalty annually imposed for delinquency. Work starts at once as the midyear examinations are less than three weeks away.

Real Estate and Shipping News

REAL ESTATE

Simon Vorenberg has purchased the four-story brick mercantile building at numbers 57 and 59 Washington street, corner of Hanover street, also adjoining holdings. There are 1890 square feet of land in the new acquisition, valued at $113,400, and the total assessment is $120,000. Title was conveyed by Ruth A. Beech et al.

Papers were placed on record confirming the sale of a large tract of vacant land on the corner of Commonwealth avenue and Chariesgate West, from Robert B. Crooker to John Druker et al., trustees, containing 17,375 square feet valued at $173,800. Henry W. Savage, Inc., were the brokers.

Luther C. Greenleaf has conveyed to Minnie F. McCobb for investment, the large brick and stone apartment house at No. 70 Batavia street, Back Bay, known as Denmark hall. There is a land area of 4078 square feet valued at $6100 and included in the $51,000 assessment.

The estate numbered 47-49 Cornhill, consisting of 750 square feet of land and a 4½-story brick building, has been transferred by A. A. H. Meredith et al., trustees, to Susan Sherry. The property is assessed at $40,000, $37,500 being on the land. Freeman & Lawrence represented the sellers and Whitcomb & Company the purchasers.

ROXBURY AND DORCHESTER

Papers have gone to record in the purchase made by Henry I. Lazarus from Mary A. Greene of the 2½-story frame dwelling and stable at 76 Perrin street, corner of Waverly street. There are 22,299 square feet of land in the parcel, taxed on $11,100. Total assessment is $20,000.

Frederick W. Mansfield purchased from the L. Houghton Kimball heirs property at 16 Elm Hill avenue, corner of Winonah street, Roxbury. Total assessment is $15,800, of which $8400 applies on the 12,402 square feet of land. Purchased for occupancy.

Elizabeth M. Lyons bought from G. Frederick Pierce property on Frederick street, near Adams street, being a frame dwelling and 6000 square feet of land. The assessed valuation is $3000, including $800 carried on the lot.

BROOKLINE AND CAMBRIDGE

The H. F. Ross Company has sold to Mrs. Helen M. Curtis for investment the six-apartment brick houses located at Nos. 12, 14, 16 and 18 Park drive, Brookline, with 9204 square feet of land, all assessed on a valuation of $48,000.

Mrs. Carrie I. Kellogg sold the estate located 16 Garfield street, Cambridge, comprising a frame residence of 13 rooms and 4200 square feet of land, assessed on a valuation of $9500. William E. McCoy & Co. were the brokers in both sales.

DOWN TOWN LEASE

Alterations are now being made to the building No. 255 and 257 Washington street, for occupancy by the Automat Restaurant Company of New England, on a lease for a term of years. The Post Publishing Company has leased the third floor of the building. Harry L. Rice, et al, trustees, are the lessors through C. W. Whittier & Brother.

MASS. REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

Charles A. Andrews, president of the Massachusetts Tax Association and former deputy tax commissioner for the commonwealth, is to address the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange at its rooms, 209 Washington street, tomorrow at 4 p. m. on "The New State Income Tax." The meeting is open to all taxpayers.

CONSTRUCTION STATEMENTS

Comparative statistics of building and engineering operations in New England as compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING YEAR			
1915	$181,888,000	1907	$129,224,000
1914	162,966,000	1906	125,397,000
1913	171,867,000	1905	107,421,000
1912	199,465,000	1904	97,565,000
1911	171,167,000	1903	103,075,000
1910	156,307,000	1902	118,334,000
1909	165,720,000	1901	120,288,000
1908	111,665,000		

CONTRACTS AWARDED IN DECEMBER			
1915	$18,112,000	1907	$5,537,000
1914	10,234,000	1906	9,365,000
1913	12,127,000	1905	5,751,000
1912	12,502,000	1904	6,705,000
1911	8,632,000	1903	6,399,000
1910	6,502,000	1202	9,100,000
1909	16,167,000	1901	7,186,000
1908	11,628,000		

Also the following additional information of building and engineering operation in New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, Virginia, Ohio, West Virginia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, North and South Dakota and portions of Missouri and eastern Kansas, as compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING YEAR			
1915	$940,089,334	1912	$868,103,000
1914	720,241,300	1911	777,456,313
1913	857,698,500	1910	805,700,300

CONTRACTS AWARDED IN DECEMBER			
1915	$82,889,234	1912	$64,711,500
1914	42,321,000	1911	42,172,500
1913	59,581,000	1910	49,415,468

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Franconia st. 32, ward 24; Rose A. Kelly, Patrick J. Lyons, Jr.; frame dwelling.
Floyd st. 44-46, ward 24; S. J. Nengroschel, Silverman Eng. Co.; frame dwelling.
North st. 302-304, ward 6; Pasquale Della, Rocca et al; alter stores, etc.
Atlantic ave. 362-370, ward 7; C. E. Cotting Tr.; alter stores and offices.
Oliver st. 39-42, cor. Franklin st., ward 7; D. P. Kimball et al trs; alter offices.
Eliot st. 27, ward 7; Fannie Appleton; alter mercantile.
Billerica st. 18, ward 8; Adolph Morse; alter tenements.

COAL CONCERNS CONSOLIDATE

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Berwind White Coal Company and Wilmore Coal Company have consolidated with a capital of $2,010,000 according to papers filed with the secretary of the commonwealth.

FINAL STAGES ARE REACHED IN NEW HAVEN TRIAL

Counsel for Government Quotes Anti-Trust Law as He Begins Summing Up Evidence Against the Directors

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The trial of the 11 former directors of the New Haven railroad charged with violating the Sherman anti-trust law, passed into the final stages today, when Frank M. Swacker, counsel for the government, began summing up the mass of evidence adduced in the 11 weeks of the trial.

He was expected to occupy the greater part of today's session. The defendants' legal batteries then will be wheeled into play for two days of argument in which at least half a dozen attorneys are expected to participate. Thursday and Friday are allotted for the government's arguments, and the case is expected to go to the jury not later than Saturday.

Mr. Swacker's summing up was prefaced by a definition of the anti-trust law. He first read the statute and then explained that the government's charge was that the directors conspired to monopolize the carrier traffic of New England. The New Haven's acquisition of the New York & New England and the Housatonic and Old Colony roads and the formation of the Billard Company were cited as violations, Mr. Swacker asserting the transactions were intended to exclude other roads from New England. Mr. Swacker also declared the agreement between the New Haven, Pennsylvania, Lackawanna and New York Central lines, effective from 1890 to 1909, a violation of the law.

Mr. Swacker's address covered in turn all the railroad transactions cited in the course of the trial. In each instance he explained why the government believed the transaction unlawful.

The jury is expected to reach a verdict without unusual delay, according to information at the federal building today. The general prediction was unfavorable to the defense.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK IS REPORTED THE BEST IN DECADE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Bright prospects for business throughout the country, in striking contrast with conditions at this time a year ago, are pictured in a statistics and standards' committee report made public last night by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

"There are localities in which caution and conservatism yet remain," says the report, "and the influence of high prices for the future further accentuates this feeling because dealers feel that high prices will curtail buying. Broadly speaking, it may be said that the spirit of optimism and hopefulness prevails to a degree that has not been apparent for nearly a decade, and the general belief and expectation is for such prosperity during 1916 as will recompense the people of this country for all their past misfortunes.

"The adverse effect of the conflict in Europe still prevails in some sections, though to a very much less extent than at this time last year. There are still scattered fears of the possibility of this country being involved in the giant strife; but as against this the large portion of the people are paying less and less attention to the war and more and more are concentrating their thoughts and efforts on domestic matters. Beyond this is the striking fact that the influence of the war at present, as a whole, is more favorable than adverse because of the tremendous impetus it has given to certain lines of manufacturing, especially east of the Alleghanies, and likewise to many agricultural products.

"This influence is a material factor in the present high prices of sheep, cattle, wool, grain and of the products of leather, steel, iron, copper, brass, lead and zinc or spelter. Much of the prosperity in the grain-raising section is due to the fact that the farmer is selling freely because of remunerative figures for his product and there seems to be no manner of doubt but that these prices will decline materially in case of peace. While there are many conjectures as to the consequent effect upon business of such contingency, the general belief centers around the conviction that the war will last for some time and that the part of wisdom is to make the most of the present situation, regrettable as it is, and not take undue thought of the morrow by attempting to forecast the likelihood of what will happen if peace is declared.

"Railroads report better business as a whole and railroad shops are employing more and more men. Manufacturing has taken on new life through the whole country and in almost every branch. There is much consequent decrease in unemployment. Prices are being advanced everywhere by manufacturers in all lines and they are continually being flooded with orders."

MILLWORKERS GET ADVANCE

Millworkers employed by the American Woolen Company receive a 5 per cent increase in wages beginning today, according to a statement issued by the company. It is understood that about 35,000 operatives in 44 mills will be affected. The mills are located in each of the six New England states and in New York.

SHIPPING NEWS

Groundfish arrivals at South Boston today were: Mary, 63,300 pounds; Morning Star, 65,800; Vanessa, 47,000; James W. Parker, 54,000; W. M. Goodspeed, 15,000; Ethel B. Penny, 11,500, and Catherine, 138,700. The Morning Star also had 8000 pounds cusk, 400 halibut; J. W. Parker 6000 cusk, 300 halibut; Goodspeed, 2000 cusk, and Penny 500 cusk, 500 halibut. Wholesale prices per hundredweight: Haddock $5.50@6.85; steak cod, $8.83@10.85; market cod, $3.33@5.25; pollock $2.60@3.35; large hake, $6.25@8.25; small hake, $3.75@5, and cusk $2.60@4.50.

Two trips of fresh fish were brought to T wharf today, the first in several days. Arrivals: Flavilla 10,900 pounds and Eva & Mildred 5200. The Flavilla also had 80 halibut, 700 cusk, and the Eva & Mildred 150 halibut. Prices were similar to quotations at the fish pier.

Gloucester arrivals today were: British schooner Montana, 1653 bbls salt herring; British schooner Metamora with similar cargo, Annie M. Parker 1000 bbls frozen herring, Bohemia salt herring and Rose Dorathea 650 bbls salt herring. All the boats put out today.

Another steamer for the new freight service of the Cunard line between this port and London arrived here today, the British steamer Industry, Captain Robertson, from London. The Industry left London 17 days ago, and schedule calls for departure about Jan. 10. Large amounts of freight have accumulated for this new service, and despite three sailings practically together, each vessel will be filled to capacity.

Within a few days the new steam collier Bylayl is expected to arrive here on her maiden trip bringing a large cargo of coal from Norfolk. The Bylayl was recently launched at Camden, N. J., and is in command of Capt. Elmer E. Crowley of Boston. The vessel is 332 feet long, has a 49 foot beam and 29.6 feet depth of hold, with a capacity of 5200 tons. Two more coal carrying vessels will be launched very shortly at the Camden shipyard for the Coastwise Transportation Company. One of these vessels will be christened the Bristol in accordance with the company's custom of naming their vessels after some New England city.

Another of the fleet of coal colliers recently built or building for Boston's coal trade, arrived here this afternoon when the Jonancy, built at Camden, N. J., for the Pocahontas Navigation Company came into the harbor from Norfolk with 5200 tons of coal. It is the first trip of the vessel.

The Jonancy is one of three colliers built at the same yard for this concern. The others are the Virginia and Bylayle, recently completed. Several other vessels are now building or have just been finished for local service. Captain Olsen commands the new Jonancy, which is equipped with every modern device for quick handling of coal.

The Leyland liner Devonian, Captain Trant, arrived today from Liverpool with 4100 tons of general freight, including several consignments from the far east transhipped at Liverpool. Cargo included 1200 bales African hemp, 7000 bales Egyptian cotton, 1200 bales Australian wool, 1900 bags of wax, 4000 bundles of steel, 400 cases of walnuts, 500 bales of hide cuttings, 500 bales of skins, 400 ingots of tin and 700 boxes of cutch. There were 47 hostlers on board.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Strs Devonian (Br), Trent, Liverpool.
Str Industry (Br), Robertson, London.
Str Onondaga, Packer, Jacksonville and Charleston, S C.
Tug Boswell, Armstrong, Norfolk, twg bgs Harvard and Beattie.

Cleared

Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland.
Str James S Whitney, Crowell, New York.
Str Nantucket, McDorman, Baltimore via Newport News.

Sailings

Cutters Androscoggin; Shelbourne, N S; Gresham, Provincetown.
Strs Bay State, Newport News; Walter D. Noyes, Newport News; Nantucket, Baltimore; H. M. Whitney, New York; Massasoit, Machaisport.
Schrs John R. Penrose, Portland for New York; Samuel Castner, Jr, Calais for do; Winchester, St John, N B.
Tugs Cumberland, Sewalls Point, twg brgs Nos 17, and 24; E. L. Pillsbury, twg brg Draper, Lynn; Nemasket, Wings Neck, twg brgs Greenwood, and Panther Creek; Ontario, New York, twg brgs Forest Belle, Metecomet, and Sidney; Sadie Ross, Scituate; Scranton, New York, twg brg Tunkhannock; Tacony, Portland, twg brg Haverford; Chas Mann, Lynn, twg brg No 19; Nottingham, do, twg brgs L. & W. B. C. C. No's 6, 14, and 15; Standard, do, twg brgs S. T. Co No's 5, 6, and 123; Murrell, twg brg Cassie, Sewalls Point.

LOWER ARLINGTON GAS RATE PROPOSED

As a result of a complaint filed by the selectmen of the town of Arlington, the gas and electric light commission has recommended that the Arlington Gas Light Company reduce its price of gas from $1.15 to $1.10 per 1000 cubic feet and that the reduced price should become operative on Jan. 1, 1916. The Arlington Gas Light Company supplies gas in the towns of Arlington, Belmont and Winchester.

The commission has also approved the issue of an additional capital stock of the Shirley Electric Company of the par value of $16,800, of which $8250 is commmon and $8550 is preferred stock for the payment and cancellation of outstanding promissory notes, extensions of its plant and for remodeling its present electric light station.

SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

*United States, for Copenhagen	Jan. 3
*San Guglielmo, for Naples, Genoa	Jan. 4
*Rochambeau, for Bordeaux	Jan. 4
*Ryndam, for Falmouth, Rot'dam	Jan. 5
*Baltic, for Liverpool	Jan. 6
*La Touraine, for Bordeaux	Jan. 8
*St. Louis, for Liverpool	Jan. 8
*Giuseppe Verdi, for Naples, Genoa	Jan. 8
*Czaritza, for Archangel	Jan. 8
Canopic, for Naples, Genoa	Jan. 9
*Bergensfjord, for Bergen	Jan. 9
Cameronia, for Liverpool, Glasgow	Jan. 12
*Adriatic, for Liverpool	Jan. 12
America, for Naples, Genoa	Jan. 15
Orduna, for Liverpool	Jan. 15
*Philadelphia, for Philadelphia	Jan. 15
Lafayette, for Bordeaux	Jan. 15
Dante Alighieri, for Naples, Genoa	Jan. 15
*N. Amsterdam, for F'im'h, Rot'dam	Jan. 18
*Finland, for Liverpool	Jan. 19
Roma, for Gibraltar, Barcelona	Jan. 21
St. Paul, for Liverpool	Jan. 22
Espagne, for Bordeaux	Jan. 22
Tuscanin, for Liverpool, Glasgow	Jan. 22
*Noordam, for Falmouth, R'dam	Jan. 25
*Cymric, for Liverpool	Jan. 26
*New York, for Liverpool	Jan. 29
*Kristianiafjord, for Bergen	Jan. 29
Rochambeau, for Bordeaux	Jan. 29

Sailings from Boston

*Canopic, for Mediterranean ports	Jan. 10

Sailings from St. John

Corsican, for Liverpool	Jan. 8
Scandinavian, for Liverpool	Jan. 15
Corinthian, for London	Jan. 27
Pretorian, for Liverpool	Jan. 29

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool

Cymric, for New York	Jan. 5
Tuscania, for New York	Jan. 8
St. Paul, for New York	Jan. 12
Pretorian, for St. John	Jan. 14
California, for New York	Jan. 15
New York, for New York	Jan. 15
Lapland, for New York	Jan. 19
St. Louis, for New York	Jan. 22
Baltic, for New York	Jan. 26
Corsican, for St. John	Jan. 26
Cameronia, for New York	Jan. 29
Philadelphia, for New York	Jan. 29

Sailings from London

Corinthian, for St. John	Jan. 6
Sicilian, for St. John	Jan. 13

Sailings from Glasgow

California, for New York	Jan. 8
Tuscania, for New York	Jan. 14
Carthaginian, for Portland	Jan. 15

Sailings from Bordeaux

Espagne, for New York	Jan. 8
Rochambeau, for New York	Jan. 15
Chicago, for New York	Jan. 22
La Louraine, for New York	Jan. 29

Sailings from Genoa

Cretic for Boston	Jan. 16

Sailings from Bergen

Kristianiafjord, for New York	Jan. 12

Sailings from Copenhagen

Hellig Olav, for New York	Jan. 18
Oscar II., for New York	Jan. 27

Transpacific Sailings

WESTBOUND

*Lurline, for Honolulu	Jan. 4
*Great Northern, for Honolulu	Jan. 5
*Maitai, for Sydney	Jan. 5
*China, for Hongkong	Jan. 6
*Tenyo Maru ,for Kongkong	Jan. 8
*Wilhelmina, for Honolulu	Jan. 12
*Manoa, for Honolulu	Jan. 18
*Sonoma, for Sydney	Jan. 18
*Nippon Maru, for Hongkong	Jan. 22
*Great Northern, for Honolulu	Jan. 25
*Matsonia, for Honolulu	Jan. 26

Sailings for Seattle

*Chicago Maru, for Hongkong	Jan. 6
*Aki Maru, for Hongkong	Jan. 11
*Hyades, for Honolulu	Jan. 15
*Niagara, for Sydney	Jan. 19
*Titan, for Manila	Jan. 19
*Canada Maru, for Hongkong	Jan. 20
*Tamba Maru, for Hongkong	Jan. 25

Sailings from Tacoma

Chicago Maru, for Yokohama	Jan. 6
Canada Maru, for Yokohama	Jan. 20

Sailings from Vancouver

Niagara, for Sydney	Jan. 19

EASTBOUND

Sailings from Hongkong

Manila Maru, for Tacoma	Jan. 4
Hawaii Maru, for Tacoma	Jan. 21

Sailings from Yokohama

Yokohama Maru, for Seattle	Jan. 6
Tacoma Maru, for Tacoma	Jan. 13
Manila Maru, for Tacoma	Jan. 20

Sailings from Honolulu

Niagara, for Vancouver	Jan. 7
Great Northern, for San Francisco	Jan. 15
Sierra, for San Francisco	Jan. 18

Sailings from Manila

Manila Maru, for Tacoma	Jan. 9

Sailings from Sydney

Sierra, for San Francisco	Jan. 5
Makura, for Vancouver	Jan. 20
Ventura, for San Francisco	Jan. 26

*Carries United States mail.

STEAMSHIPS DUE AT BOSTON

TODAY

Newquay	Calcutta	Nov. 11
Karema	Australian ports	
Fluent	Genoa	Nov. 30
Bostonian	London	Dec. 19
Marengo	Hull	Dec. 15

TUESDAY, JAN. 4

Anglian	London	Dec. 21
Sagamore	Liverpool	Dec. 23
Franklyn	Penarth	Dec. 22

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 5

Memphian	Manchester	Dec. 23
Hostilius	Montevideo	Nov. 26

THURSDAY, JAN. 6

Jungshoved	Buenos Aires	Dec. 8
Rossano	Fowey	Dec. 20

SATURDAY, JAN. 8

Kirkdale	Calcutta	Nov. 20
Etonian (Cunard)	Liverpool	Dec. 25
City of Lincoln	Shanghai	Oct. 31

MONDAY, JAN. 10

City of Sparta	Australian Ports	Nov. —
Lincolnshire	Calcutta-Colombo	Nov. 12
Bolton Castle	Singapore	Nov. 29
Gordon Castle	Cape Town	Dec. 7

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 12

Hesperides	Buenos Aires	Dec. 15
Belgian Prince	Algoa Bay	Dec. 11
Border Knight	Cape Town	Dec. 9

SATURDAY, JAN. 15

Lewis K. Thurlow	Buenos Aires	Dec. 16
City of Delhi	Montevideo	Dec. 15
Hyperia	Buenos Aires	Dec. 5
Saxon Monarch	London	Jan. 2
Ninian	Manchester	Jan. 2

SUNDAY, JAN. 16

Pontiac	Calcutta, via Port Natal	Nov. 22
Sachem	Liverpool	Jan. 5

THURSDAY, JAN 20

Colonian	London	Jan. 6
Idaho	Hull, Eng	Jan. 6
Norman Monarch	Melbourne	Nov. 18

JAN. 21 TO FEB 21

Harpathian	Calcutta	Dec. 3
St. Bede	Yokohama	Nov. 30
Bay State	Liverpool	Jan. 12
Suruga	Sydney, N. S. W.	Nov. 13
Cleughton	Liverpool	Jan. 14
Atlantic	Buenos Aires	Dec. 31
Boyne	Liverpool	Jan. 26
Hebburn	Wellington, N. Z.	Dec. 21

GOLD PRODUCTION OF YEAR IS ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Gold valued at $98,891,100 was produced during 1915 in the United States, according to a joint announcement just issued by the director of the mint and the geological survey. The previous year's total was $94,531,800. Silver production in 1915 amounted to 67,485,600 fine ounces, a reduction compared with 1914 of 4,969,500 fine ounces.

California led in gold production with a value of $23,005,800. Nevada produced the most silver, having mined 13,793,000 fine ounces.

SECOND SESSION TO BE ADDRESSED BY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Wilson Is Expected to Speak on Practical Aspects of Pan-Americanism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The delegates to the Pan-American Scientific Congress are looking forward with much interest to an address by President Wilson Thursday night. It will be at the second general session of the congress, to be held in the hall of the Americas at the Pan-American building.

No subject has been announced for the President's address, but it is expected to be on practical aspects of Pan-Americanism, in accordance with the note struck at the first general session by Vice-President Marshall, Secretary Lansing, Ambassador Suarez and others, and repeated in numerous section conferences.

The only other speaker at the session Thursday night will be Ambassador Suarez, president of the congress, who will introduce the President.

The sectional conferences were resumed this morning, after two holidays.

William J. Bryan spoke before an educational subsection on commercial education this afternoon.

Pan-Americanism was declared by Mr. Bryan a means of lessening cost of military preparedness against foreign intervention. He urged an exchange of professorships between Latin America and the United States and the introduction of 500 Spanish words of common use into the English dictionary. The McAdoo merchant marine bill was indorsed and South America invited by Mr. Bryan to initiate similar projects. As a means of hastening South American development Mr. Bryan renewed one of his recommendations that the United States underwrite the bonds of South American countries for development of their resources.

Following a brilliant reception in their honor at the Pan-American building Saturday night, the delegates were guests yesterday afternoon on a motor ride about the city. Many luncheons and dinners are being held for them.

Arrangements for Tour

Tentative arrangements have been made for a tour of the principal cities of the Atlantic coast by the delegates attending the congress, that will include Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, New Haven and Boston. Tentative arrangements have also been made for a tour of the manufacturing and steel plants in Pennsylvania, starting from Pittsburgh, by the members of the engineering section of the congress. Both tours are to begin Monday. The final arrangements for both of these tours have not yet been completed, and, therefore, the announcement made is not definite as to the program.

The delegates who make the first tour will leave Washington Jan. 10 early in the morning and will be received by the mayor of Baltimore and appropriate committees and entertained as the guests of the city. The afternoon will be spent at Johns Hopkins University and seeing the sights of Baltimore that are of interest to them. Monday evening the party will leave for Philadelphia. Tuesday the mayor of Philadelphia will formally receive the party and committees will conduct the visitors through the University of Pennsylvania, Independence hall and to other points of interest.

Wednesday the delegates will go to New York, where they will be given a dinner by the Pan-American Society. The list of speakers has not yet been completed, but it is understood that Solicitor Polk of the state department will represent the United States government, Ambassador Suares of Chile, president of the congress, will respond for the congress, and others include Henry White, president of the society; Dudley Field Malone, Minister Coapodes of Cuba and Senor Ernesto Quesada of Argentine.

Thursday will be Pan-American day at the Columbia University in New York and President Nicholas Murray Butler has made special arrangements for the entertainment of the delegates. Friday will be spent at New Haven as the guests of the president and faculty of Yale University. Saturday the delegates will go to Boston and will be the guests of President Lowell at luncheon at Harvard University.

The day will be spent at Harvard and in Boston. This will end the tour so far as it has now been planned.

Classified Advertisements

SOUTHERN RESORTS



HOTEL CHAMBERLIN
OLD POINT COMFORT

The Chamberlin is one of America's greatest Resort Hotels—a luxurious home, with exceptionally distinctive social life and recreations. Marvel of sea-foods, and perfection of Southern cooking.

Accessible and charming in environment, yet far enough away for real recreation.

For Booklets etc., apply to GEO. F. ADAMS, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va., or Information Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA

Plan now for your coming. Spend this winter in the Sunshine State. The Land of Glorious Climate. "Florida First" Commission.

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CHICAGO CORK WORKS CO. MANUFACTURERS OF CORKS 630 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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A SCHOOL FOR CHARACTER BUILDING
THE PRINCIPIA
CO-EDUCATIONAL

This school affords a thorough academic training for young people in all grades from kindergarten to college entrance. Small classes and a large faculty of college trained specialists make each individual's work a valuable feature. Military drill, manual training, sewing, cooking, and business courses. An ideal school for your boy or girl.

The Principia, St. Louis, Missouri — A Prospectus Will Be Mailed on Application

The Henry Jewett School of Acting
PRACTICAL STUDY FOR THE STAGE

Voice Cultivation, English Diction, Pantomime. Every accomplishment requisite to the art of acting and public speaking. Shakespearian, Romantic and Modern Drama. Pupils are under the personal training of Mr. Henry Jewett, Director of the School and of the Henry Jewett Players. Class or private instruction. Pupils enrolled at any time. For brochure address MISS I. GRACE LARSEN, Sec., The Charlesgate, 535 Beacon st., Boston, Mass. Tel. B. B. 2340.

The Watson School
(Incorporated)
BERKELEY—CALIFORNIA
A Suburb of San Francisco
A boarding and day school for girls. Separate dormitory for boys under twelve years. High school, grammar and primary courses. Catalogue on application. MRS. C. L. WATSON, Pres.

Wilson School
CO-EDUCATIONAL
Covers a Complete and Systematic Course of Study, Including
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SMALL CLASSES
Private Instruction if Desired. Tutoring during the Summer Vacation. Carriage Service for Kindergarten Children.
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is the place to learn Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship and Bookkeeping.
Individual training for all ages at reasonable rates day or evening. 182 Boylston St., Boston.

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Three Months' Course of Individual Instruction
Graduates registered. Resident Courses only
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SCHOOL INFORMATION FREE
Catalogs of all Boarding Schools (or camps) in U. S. Advice free. Want for girls or boys? American School Assn. Write 1061 Times Building, New York, or 1061 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

STUDY MUSIC the RIGHT WAY
FAELTEN PIANOFORTE SCHOOL
30 Huntington Avenue
19th Season. Booklet Free.

PRINTING AND DEVELOPING



Roll Films Developed Free If Left for Printing
Price 1C and Up
We Mail Everywhere
SEND FOR SAMPLES

PRINTING AND DEVELOPING

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Corsets Brassieres
1.00 to 10.00 up to 3.00
Having your Corset fitted here adds much to its value, but nothing to its cost.
Special Saturday morning service to school girls.
ELLEN T. PRINCE
Room 816, Lawrence Building
149 Tremont St., BOSTON

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Burrill's Tooth Powder
Should be a part of your children's morning exercise. Its flavor appeals to them, and the way it works its way to all parts of the teeth enamel assures perfect tooth cleanliness. Get "Burrill's" the next time and see the difference. Endorsed by dentists. Burrill's Tooth Preparations are marketed in two forms—Burrill's Tooth Powder in large glass bottles with economic top, and Burrill's Tooth Paste in pure tin tubes. Each 25c.
NEW ENGLAND LABORATORY CO.
LYNN, MASS.

PLUMBING
McMahon & Jaques
HARDWARE, PAINTS AND OILS
Established 1890
Tel. 420 B. B. 242 MASS. AVE., BOSTON

PLUMBING
TUCKER & CO.
We specialize in residential plumbing. Our corps of mechanics are neat, skilful and trustworthy.
473 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON
Phone Oxford 5360-5361

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We Offer
6% First Mortgage Loans
based on 36 years' experience in handling Indianapolis Real Estate.
Fire Insurance Rentals.
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Write for full particulars.
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A snow-white, clean and strong shelf paper—a paper that does not wrinkle or curl—a paper known as
Economy Shelf and Lining Paper
Used for lining pantry and cupboard shelves.
Wears and looks better than ordinary shelf paper.
If your dealer cannot supply you, write us. Send 10c for Elbert Hubbard's great book "A Palaver on Paper" and samples of Handy Home Helpers.
Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.
We also manufacture Parchment Paper for dairy and meat trades, and Waxed Paper for bakers and confectioners.

BOARD AND ROOMS
Commonwealth Hotel, Inc.
BEACON HILL—Rooms with hot water, shower bath, $6 to $8 per week; rooms, private bath, $10 to $12; transients $1; temperance hotel.

ROOMS TO LET
WORCESTER ST., 71—Pleasant rooms, well heated, on 2nd and 3rd floors; bath on 2nd and 4th floors.

CLOTHING
MAX KEEZER
Highest prices paid for gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Old Gold and Precious Stones or Furniture. Send letter or telephone and will call at your residence. 1236 Mass. Ave., Cambridge. Tel. 302 or 2336. If one is busy call the other.

HATTERS
WILLIAM R. HAND, 44 La Grange St., Boston—Soft, stiff, silk and opera hats cleaned and repaired; straw and Panama hats bleached and retrimmed; bands and bindings all widths and shades put on while you wait.

DANCING CLASSES
RICHARD'S SCHOOL OF DANCING, 30 Huntington Ave., Huntington Chambers. Private and class. Tel. B. B. 6060. Children's class Saturday morning 10:30.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE
WANTED—Position as manager and buyer of clothing store, or department manager; also capable advertising manager in any department. Address Post Office Box 172, Redlands, Calif.

WANTED—Position as advertising manager, retail preferred; best of references. Will consider right position in any locality. Address Post Office Box 172, Redlands, California.

HELP WANTED—MALE
OFFICE MANAGER—Man capable of assuming charge of a large office in a manufacturing plant; must be competent to supervise and systematize work, carrying on and improving policies and systems now in force; must be able to handle help effectively; only men of large experience and ability need apply. Write giving full past experience, references and salary expected. Address C. H. GREELEY, care Lunn & Sweet Shoe Co., Auburn, Me.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE
WANTED—Strong, unencumbered, middle-aged English-speaking woman as housekeeper for two or three business girls; must be neat, good cook, good laundress, able to mend nicely and to take all responsibility; small modern house well and conveniently located; good home and permanent position for trustworthy person. Write, stating age, experience, qualifications and salary expected. Address E. H. 19 Jeannette St., Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—An experienced kindergartener to take charge of five-year-old girl; salary $40 to $50; near Philadelphia; personal interview necessary. Address S 71, Monitor office, Boston.

SMALL wages, good home to woman who will do housework for business woman and look after little girl in school. Call after 4. BLANCHARD, 782 West End ave., New York.

AGENTS WANTED
LADY AGENTS WANTED to sell Philippine, Madeira and Porto Rican hand embroidered robes, waists, lingerie, infants' wear, table linens and novelties. Unusual opportunity for women of refinement to earn good income. No cash necessary, but references essential. FAR EASTERN SHOPS, 1123 Broadway, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE
HOUSEWORK by the day or week or attendance for those needing care. MRS. IDA EKLIND, 804 24th Ave. South, Seattle.

RATES
With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES
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WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

J. P. ALLEN & CO.

ATLANTA, GA.

We are now showing New Mid-Winter Ready-to-Wear and Millinery
We are Sole Representatives of the Madam Marriette Corsets for Atlanta

FROHSIN'S
Garments Altered Free!
80 Whitehall Street
ATLANTA

J. Regenstein Company
MILLINERY
and
READY-TO-WEAR GOODS
40 Whitehall St., ATLANTA, GA.

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KING HARDWARE CO.
"THE NORTH SIDE STORE"
814 Peachtree Street ATLANTA, GA.

For a Complete Line of Toilet Waters, Soaps, Creams, Etc.,
CALL ON
MATTHEWS & LIVELY
21 E. Alabama St., ATLANTA, GA.

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CHAMBERLIN-JOHNSON-DUBOSE COMPANY

ATLANTA NEW YORK PARIS

IN ATLANTA THIS STORE IS LOOKED UPON as the satisfactory store to shop in. The reason is that it has long maintained a very high standard of merchandise—women's and misses' apparel; furniture and furnishings for the home.

Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.
ATLANTA, GA.
High-class Apparel and all accessories of dress for women and children. A store that counts service first!

PRINTING

If You Will Have All of Your
Engraving Work
Such as Visiting Cards, Stationery, Invitations, Acceptances and other Social Literature produced in our plant, you will be sure that it is strictly correct and beyond reproach. Kindly favor us with your next order. You will be pleased.
BYRD PRINTING CO., Atlanta.

GROCERIES

AKIN BROTHERS
Ivy 4180 497 Peachtree
For everything that is good to eat.
CALL US.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

As a Man Dresses So Is He in the Estimation of the Public
Dress at a Quality Store and take no chances.
GEORGE MUSE CLOTHING CO.
3-5-7 Whitehall Street

SHOES

Byck Bros. Company
27-29 WHITEHALL STREET
The most complete line of FOOTWEAR for the entire family shown in Atlanta, for Quality, Style and Service.

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A REALLY CLEAN MARKET
Go to see it and be CONVINCED
CAPITAL CITY MARKET
118-20 Whitehall St., ATLANTA, GA.
Everything Good to Eat

RICHMOND, VA.

MOVING AND STORAGE

W. FRED RICHARDSON, INC.

Main and Belvidere Sts., RICHMOND, VA. Phone Ran. 843
FIREPROOF STORAGE for household goods!
AUTOMOBILE VANS for hauling!
Experienced men for Packing Furniture for Shipment to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD!

DEPARTMENT STORES

"The Shopping Center"
Miller & Rhoads
RICHMOND, VA.
"B. K."—Best Knit Pure SILK HOSE (Black and White Only) $1 pair delivered.

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Virginia Trust Co.
11TH AND MAIN STREETS
invites Monitor readers to open an account. 3% interest paid on daily balances and where balance amounts to $500 or more, interest compounded monthly.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

OCCIDENT FLOUR
Ground from SPRING WHEAT
Order from any grocer in
RICHMOND, VA.

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CHARLES HAASE & SONS
Manufacturers of Fine Furs
119 West Broad St. Richmond, Va.
Established 1857

TABLE SUPPLIES

ABRAM'S CAKES
9 E. Grace St. Richmond, Va.
Order today a $1.00 box (delivered)
ABRAM'S SISTERS
Exclusive Cake Makers

VIRGINIA HAMS AND CORN MEAL
AMBOLD GROCERY CO.
1502 West Main Street

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NATIONAL DYEING AND CLEANING WORKS
All Kinds Cleaning and Repair Work
Careful Attention Given to Mail Orders
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Painter and Decorator—House Painting and Inside Enamel Work a Specialty.
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THOMAS CONFECTIONERY CO.
"Quality and Service"
Candies, Ice Cream, Cold Drinks, Lunches and Pastries
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DEPENDABLE FURS
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UPPER FLAT, all modern conveniences; seven rooms and bath; good location; two car lines. 755 17th st., Milwaukee, Wis.

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HOTELS

SHERIDAN PARK Hotel, 4631 N. Racine Ave.—Family hotel; perm. home for business people. Wilson Exp. Phone Edge. 2721.

CHICAGO

Merchants may send Monitor advertising to CHAS. M. VEAZEY, 1313 Peoples Gas Building.

NEW YORK CITY

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LARGE and small rms., beautifully furn. in high class elevator apt.; quiet; near Columbia subway. BELLAIR, 323 W. 121st st.

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Merchants may send Monitor advertising to WARREN C. KLEIN, Tale and Towne Bldg., 9 East 40th Street

PACIFIC COAST — SAN FRANCISCO

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS



Reading Table
Made to draw up over the arms of the chair in the most convenient position for reading.
The Height is 29 in.
The Top 37 in. x 9 in. $10.75
Solid Mahogany.
Dull Colonial or Antique Finish.

BARE BROS.
Furniture — Carpets — Draperies
955 Geary Street — Union Square
SAN FRANCISCO

FLATS TO LET

NEW sunny 5 and 6-room flats, $30 to $32.50 month; garage extra. S. E. corner Pine and Baker sts., San Francisco.

POMONA, CAL.

MILLINERY

SEE US first about smart millinery the latest novelties at popular prices.
E. G. SIEVERS & CO.,
Orange Belt Emporium, Millinery Dept.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

TALKING Machines, Records, Pianos, Tuning, all kinds of Strings. L. E. SHEETS, 285 North Garey avenue.

GROCERS

THE STORE for particular people. CURTIS & CLARK, where cleanliness is a habit and quality is guaranteed; phone 60.

HARDWARE

SEE A. B. AVIS for hardware, sheet metal and repair work of all kinds; plumbing work our specialty.

GARAGES

EVERYTHING for the auto, pumping plant or ranch and the repairs on same. RANCHERS MFG. CO., 240 West 3rd st.

JEWELERS

EARL M. WILKINSON—Exquisite hand-made jewelry; skilled repairing of watches and jewelry. 155 South Garey ave.

FLORISTS

A. W. FOOLEY
FLORIST AND DECORATOR. Phone 2207
353 West Second St., Pomona

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

J. CARSON BOWEN, 234 South Thomas st., Pomona, Cal. Men's furnishings and hats.

SHOES

SHOES for men, women and children at prices to suit you. P. J. TARR SHOE CO.

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PLEASE let me know if you answer this advertisement. PAUL L. MARSH, 216 E. Second. "Right Quick Dry Cleaner."

POMONA MERCHANTS

Desiring to place advertising in the Monitor will receive prompt and careful attention by dealing with the local representative, MRS. H. W. NICHOLS, 340 Investment Building.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

"Come in and see us and rest awhile. We know we can please you."
The Purest Thing Brand

The QUALITY BUTTER SHOP
Buttermilk Fresh from the Churn—"You see us make it"
SUPERIOR COTTAGE CHEESE
ICE CREAM ICES
TRY OUR 10c BUTTERMILK LUNCH
GOLDEN WEST DAIRY CO., 807 Broadway
EVERYTHING GUARANTEED

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES



HARTWELL ELECTRIC COMPANY
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES and CONTRACTING
Phones: Main 318 Home 1318
955 Sixth Street

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

HOLIDAY LINES of gift books, juvenile books, holiday stationery; greeting cards now on display; complete stock in our TOY DEPARTMENT. CARPENTER'S BOOK STORE, 762 5th st., near F.

AUTO SUPPLIES

"EVERYTHING FOR THE CAR"
AUTO TIRE COMPANY
"The House That Service Built"
5th St. at A "At the Orange Clock"

AUTOS FOR RENT

SIGHT-SEEING TRIPS
FRED THOMA, 1029 2nd St. Rates $1.50 (per hour). Tel. Hilcst 1175-M.

JEWELERS

BERTRAM E. BOWLER
WATCHES—JEWELRY
1022 Third Street

HAIRDRESSERS

MME. DUBEE hairdressing shop, room 306, 1025 4th St. Hair suns dried if desired. Manicuring 25c. Both phones.

BARBERS

BARKER'S BARBER SHOP
1023 Seventh Street
Hair Cutting 25c Shave 15c

ADVERTISING

FERRY-HALE PUBLICITY SERVICE
BUSINESS BUILDERS
309-10-11 Owl Building, San Diego

MUSIC

TEEABLE MUSIC CO.
640-644 Broadway
Pianos, Talking Machines, Sheet Music.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Taylors
Corset Shop
20 Leading Makes.
Corsets made to order, cleaned and repaired
1031 6th St., Two Doors N. Holswassers

GROCERS AND DELICATESSEN

HAMILTON'S
6TH AND C STREETS
Staple and Imported Groceries
"Own Baking" Products
Delicatessen
Home Cooked Foods
California Fruits and Vegetables

Keller's
THE CASH-SAVING GROCER
Eight Stores

CAFES, RESTAURANTS



At La Jolla
GREEN DRAGON CAMP
Service 11:30 to 6
Luncheon put up
Phone La Jolla 216

DAIRIES

PURITY FIRST
Stands for P. M. Dairy Products
PURITY BUTTER PURITY ICE CREAM
PASTEURIZED MILK and CREAM
Distributors of
Edgemere Farm Certified Milk
Phone for deliveries, wholesale and retail

CONFECTIONERY, LUNCHES

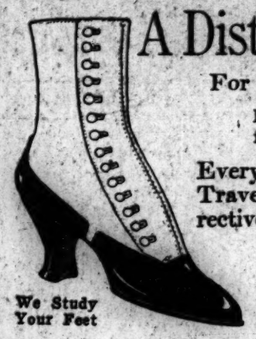
LUNCH AT BARBOUR'S
1060 Fifth St.
Ice Cream, Catering, Table Decorations.

SAN DIEGO

Merchants may send Monitor Advertising to S. W. SLOAN, 307 Spreckels Bldg. Phone Main 370.

PACIFIC COAST — SAN FRANCISCO

SHOES



A Distinctive Boot Shop
For Women, Misses and Men
Having Footwear of Quality from Makers of National Fame
Every requirement in Shoes for Street, Travel or Evening Wear—Also Corrective Shoes of every character.
We Study Your Feet
Block & Levy
74 GEARY ST., SAN FRANCISCO

SPECIALTIES



$4.00 TO $5.50
Send for Circular
Colors to harmonize with decorative scheme.

COLLECTION BAGS
These bags are now in use in many cities.
They are made to order to correspond with samples of material selected.
Beautiful and dignified. Metal or wooden handles, finished to suit. Silk plush or velour, chamois lined.
The Specialties Co., 901 Powell St., *San Francisco, Cal.*

BOOKS



BROADMOOR Bungalow Book 50c
(California Bungalows). Just off the press. Practical plans. Send for copy today. J. B. PEPPIN, 806 Oakland Bank of Savings Building, Oakland, California. Homes Built to Suit, on Easy Payments.

CONFECTIONERY



When in San Francisco
GEO. **HAAS** & SONS
"4 STORES" FINE CANDIES

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

$1.00 Puts the New
Hoosier Cabinet
In Your Kitchen
It cuts your Kitchen Work-in-Two.
It saves Miles of Extra Steps and hours of needless work.
Freight Paid and Terms Arranged Anywhere.
Write for booklet "You and Your Kitchen."
The Hoosier Kitchen Cabinet Store
O. K. BROWN, Manager
Mer. Floor Pacific Bldg., San Francisco

PRINTING

The ten Bosch Company
Printers
strive for originality and quality
in their printing
121 Second Street San Francisco

TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.

LADIES' HAND BAGS
Full Line of Leather Novelties, Trunks, Suit Cases, Traveling Bags
Oppenheimer the Trunk man
788 MARKET STREET

HOTELS

HOTEL DOREL
1507 California Street, at Larkin Street
Newly furnished; outside rooms $3 to $5 per week. Special winter rates to permanent guests. Inspect our ideal environment.

APARTMENTS TO LET

THE ALMAREL
2 and 3 Room Apts.; all outside; sunny, well furnished, private phones. 1025 Sutter St. MRS. A. E. PENFIELD.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

NICELY furnished rooms with board; mod. con., heat, free phone, sunny, harmonious, con. to cars; terms reasonable. MRS. WELLS, 170 Pacific Ave., S. F.

LAUNDRIES

PALACE LAUNDRY—Finish and rough dry; lace curtains done. H. ANGELIUS, with PALACE LAUNDRY CO. Res. phone Mission 8606; business, West 5854.

BARBERS

SUNSET BARBER SHOP
First-class service, up-to-date; 11 chairs. 2 Hardie Place, off Kearny, between Sutter and Bush sts.
JOHN BERNHARD, Prop.

PLAZA HOTEL SHAVING PARLOR
321 Stockton St., at Post
L. W. SOLWAN, Mgr.

NOTARY PUBLIC

NOTARY PUBLIC AND TYPIST
70 Post St. Phone Sutter 4949
MRS. HORACE LAIDLAW, San Francisco

RENTAL BUREAU

Rental and Information Bureau—Persons desiring rooms, apartments, flats or homes can secure same by addressing KATHERINE M. ROBINSON, 2409 Carlton st., Berkeley; phone B-1781; rooms and apartments listed.

ROOMS TO LET

SUNNY steam heated rooms; running water; board. 1468 Clay st., near Hyde, San Francisco, California.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Up-to-the-Minute
Ready-to-wear Garments
for Children, Misses and Women
at MODERATE PRICES
We invite you to OPEN AN ACCOUNT
Mention the Monitor
Mail orders receive immediate attention
HONEST VALUES
MARKS BROS
831 MARKET ST.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

MEN'S HATS

HOME INDUSTRY
"Lundstrom"
HATS
STORES
1126 Market Street 2640 Mission
605 Kearny 26 Third
FACTORY
1114 Mission
The Standard for Thirty Years

SAN FRANCISCO

and Bay Cities advertisers for The Christian Science Monitor will receive prompt and careful attention by communicating with the Pacific Coast Representative, DON E. GILMAN, 815 Hearst Building.

PACIFIC COAST — LOS ANGELES, CAL.

STORAGE AND PACKING



SAN FRANCISCO, 13th and Mission Streets
LOS ANGELES, 250 South Broadway
OAKLAND, 1130 Broadway

BOOK MARKERS

THE B & C MARKER
A practical Book Marker for any book. Made of celluloid; light and durable. Numerals do not erase nor wash off. Can not be dropped out of book. Do not fasten to nor tear the pages.
PRICE $1.25 SET
Special sizes made to order.
THEO. A. CHELSON, Mfr.
1436 Malvern Avenue, Los Angeles

GARAGES

CAR OWNERS WHO DO NOT EMPLOY CHAUFFEURS APPRECIATE OUR SERVICE
Claward Garage Hope Street, near Seventh

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

VULCANIZING
525 S. Los Angeles Street
D. G. McCLAY

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

FULLER BRUSHES, auto washer, dustless mops, furniture slides and caster cups, electric vacuum cleaners; also sweepers. JOHN F. MORGAN, 308 Commercial St. Phone A 5105. Postal address 607 E. California St., Pasadena. Agents wanted.

WATCHMAN SERVICE

LEE W. HAHN, private night watchman in West Adams Heights. 2727 Harvard Blvd. Home 73951. West 845.

RENTAL BUREAU

BOARD and room or apartments in refined homes. List furnished by MRS. ALMA SMITH, 630 H. W. Hellman bldg.

WOODWORK

CARL LANGE—Fine woodwork and special furniture. 427 Colyton st. Phone A 3339.

LOS ANGELES

Merchants may send Monitor advertising to 633 H. W. Hellman Building.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

SOCIETY STATIONERY
Super Quality PRINTING
Filing Cabinets and OFFICE SUPPLIES
Plate Engraving and LITHOGRAPHING
Samples on Request
Neuner Company
113-115 SOUTH BROADWAY
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

CHURCH SUPPLIES

Collection Bags and Baskets
Bags $3.50 up
Baskets $1.00 up
BAUER-PETERMAN COMPANY
421 Wall Street, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

CONTRACTORS

SEWER CONTRACTOR
West 4691 R. J. FINN Home 71321
Storm and Cellar Drains
2006 Sprague Ave., Los Angeles

BRADLEY Cabinet Works—Store, office and bank fixtures; show cases, stair-work and high class interior finish; alterations. 1434 East Adams st. Phone Home 24118.

BOOKBINDING

THE HUB ART BOOK BINDERY, 232 E. 4th St. Phone F 2005. Books rebound. Periodicals neatly bound.

SIGN PAINTING

PACIFIC SIGN SERVICE, 839½ S. Hill st. Signs of every kind. CHAS HEISNER, Phone F 5092.

PAINT MANUFACTURERS

BRADLEY'S High Grade Liquid Paint. The paint with merit made in Los Angeles. Bradley-Wise Paint Co., 668 Alameda St.

TABLE SUPPLIES

WHITE BANNER DO'NUTS
2216 West Pico. Phone 20227. 15 cents per dozen; 20 cents parcel post paid.

OAKLAND, CAL.

DEPARTMENT STORES

Taft and Pennoyer Company
HIGH CLASS DRY GOODS
FORTY-FOUR SECTIONS. Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention
Clay at 14th and 15th Street, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

A Department Store
Where Dependable Merchandise and Good Service Are Chief Features
60 Departments including Bargain Basement.
H. C. CAPWELL COMPANY
Oakland, California

OAKLAND MERCHANTS

desiring Monitor advertising should write or phone DON E. GILMAN, 815 Hearst Bldg., San Francisco. Telephone Sutter 5631.

BERKELEY, CAL.

DRY GOODS

DRY GOODS EXCLUSIVELY
J. F. HINK & SON, Inc.
Shattuck at Kittridge BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

STORAGE AND MOVING

MOVING ?
Western Van & Storage Co.
Auto Vans and Light Delivery
2079 Addison. Ph. Berk. 2890
BERKELEY, CAL.
Moving, Storage, Packing, Shipping

GROCERIES AND MARKETS

SPOTTS and BUSH
GROCERIES and DELICACIES
NEW DELIVERY SERVICE
2071-2073 University Ave. Ph. Berk. 5559

California Meat Market
C. G. CHUBB GEO. A. DOW
Fresh Meat, Poultry and Game
Fresh Fish Daily
2275 Shattuck Ave. Phones Berk. 341-42

Sunset Grocery Co.
You are always sure of your goods when you get them from us.
1209 Broadway, Oakland. Ph. Oak. 307
2335 Shattuck, Berkeley. Berk. 6196

FUEL AND HARDWARE

FUEL WOOD AND COAL. HAY AND GRAIN. PAINTS AND OILS.
POULTRY SUPPLIES. LAWN DRESSING. **Hardware**
F. A. NASSIE CO.
Successors to Brown & Nassie.
College and Ashby. Phone B. 8700.

PRINTING

Commercial Printing
H. S. HOWARD
2085 Addison St., BERKELEY, CAL.
Phone Berk. 1028
Publisher of The Courier

SHOES

THE BOOTERIE
Shoes for the Family
2111 Center St., at Shattuck

TAILORS

MILLER & STEEL
Tailors to Men
2126 Center Street, Berkeley

CLEANERS AND DYERS

Marshall Steel Company
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
2124 Centre Street, Berkeley
Delivery in Oakland, Berkeley, Richmond.

OAKLAND, CAL.

DEPARTMENT STORES

TAILORS

JOHN W. WARFEL
EXCLUSIVE TAILORING
Union Savings Bk. Bldg., 13 and Bdwy.
SECOND FLOOR
There is satisfaction in wearing clothes that are unquestionably well built, of Genuinely Good Fabrics

TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.



"QUALITY" BAGGAGE
Trunks and Fine Leather Goods
Manufacturing and Repairing a Specialty
Quality Trunk Co.
Under Central Bank, 14th at Broadway

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS



J. Llewellyn Co.
PAINTERS and DECORATORS
Fine Wallpapers
Oak 1108 1629 Broadway

LAUNDRIES

Crystal Laundry
Phone Oakland 1469
2307 Chestnut Street, Oakland, Cal.

MARKETS

QUALITY MEATS
At Bottom Prices
OAKLAND MARKET
13th St., opposite Pantages's Theater

CAFES, RESTAURANTS, CAFETERIAS

Colonial Cafeteria
422-428 Fourteenth St.

PACIFIC COAST CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

TACOMA

DRY GOODS

Don't Miss Our Restaurant

Rhodes Brothers

Mail Orders Promptly Filled

In Every Detail Tacoma's Leading Retail Establishment

BROADWAY AT ELEVENTH STREET

Six Great Floors of Dry Goods, Wearing Apparel and Home Furnishings

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS



Dr. Atwell's DENTAL CREAM

A delicious, fragrant and efficient dental cream designed to clean and whiten the teeth. Used and recommended by my friends and patrons; full size tube mailed you on receipt of 25 cents.

FRANCIS ATWELL, D. D. S.
403 Provident Bldg., Tacoma, Washington

SHOES

SMART SHOE SHOP
The Exclusive Ladies' Shop

Dorothy Dodd

Faultless Fitting Shoes

H. O. HARVEY, Proprietor
921 Broadway. TACOMA, WASH.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Peterson's 1146½ Broadway Tacoma

Danish Glove Store

Ethel Claire Douthett
ARTS AND CRAFTS
612 Provident Bldg., Tacoma Main 8450

DRESSMAKING

MISS TILLOTSON
DRESSMAKING
122 No. G Street, TACOMA
Main 9390

HARDWARE AND SPORTING GOODS

General Hardware
Sporting Goods

WASHINGTON TOOL & HARDWARE Co.
Phone Main 171
928 Pacific Avenue TACOMA

CLEANING AND DYEING

PROMPT AUTO SERVICE

Regal CLEANERS

Main 9502

FRED STEPHENS

Satisfaction Guaranteed

BOOKS

Ye Old Booke Shoppe
ART GOODS
901½ Pacific Avenue, TACOMA
Main 7584
C. J. Johnson, Real Estate, Loans, Insurance

CONFECTIONERY

The C. T. Muehlenbruch Co.
Inc.
Ice Cream Candy Sherbets
Luncheon
905 BROADWAY 1111 TACOMA AVE.

GROCERS

THE M TRADE MARK BEST

Mac Lean Bros.
Inc.
GROCERS
5 CASH STORES
TACOMA, WASHINGTON

JEWELERS

MAHNCKE & CO.
PIONEER JEWELERS
Established 1883
914 Pacific Avenue, Tacoma, Wash.

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

ZIMMERMAN'S BARBER SHOP
First-Class in Every Respect
1301-3 Commerce Street, Tacoma, Wash.

PASADENA, CAL.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Bassett's Walk-Over Boot Shop
Thirty-Six East Colorado Street, Pasadena, California
Boots and Shoes—Walk-Over and Phoenix Hosiery
High Grade Shoe Repairing
THE ENTIRE SATISFACTION OF OUR PATRONS IS OUR AIM

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

T. W. Mather Co's Inc.
PASADENA, CAL.
DRY GOODS
WOMEN'S APPAREL
HOME FURNISHINGS

The Infants' and Children's Sections offer you a specialized service. Under competent management, always ready to advise and help in the selections of correct wearables. A new department with the new styles and ideas.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Brenner & Wood
37 North Raymond Avenue
Responsible for
ALL BRENWOODWEAR FOR MEN

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

THE BROWN SHOP

Picture Framing
STATIONERY AND BOOKS
190 East Colorado Street
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

PLUMBING

Plumbing, Jobbing, Repairing
Gas Fitting
J. W. ARNI, 258 Franklin Ave.
Phone F. O. 2866

AUTOS TO RENT

SEE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA by auto, with driver who knows the roads and places of interest. For information write or tel. to R. P. FARNUM, 245 W. Colorado st.; res. phone F. O. 3085; Col. 238.

DRY AND STEAM CLEANING

MODERN CLEANING WORKS
Perfect Dry and Steam Cleaning
E. E. LANGE. Tel. Office F. O. 452; Res. Col. 3234. Goods called for and delivered Satisfaction guaranteed

PASADENA MERCHANTS

May send Monitor advertising to M. L. CHAPPELLE, 503 Citizens' Savings Bank Building.

The Pasadena Corset Shop

MRS. H. B. FORD, Corsetiere
La Princesse and Mme. Mariette Corsets Made to Order
Remodeling—Cleaning—Repairing
308 East Colorado Street. F. O. 3388

MAC EWEN'S MARINELLO SHOP

MARYLAND HOTEL
Shampooing, Manicuring, Hairdressing
F. O. 556

PRINTING

Pasadena Stationery and Printing Company
47 East Colorado St. Phone Col. 1086
Wedding Invitations and Announcements Engraved or Printed.
Copper Plate Printing-Die Stamping

FLORISTS

National Florist

ELDRED'S FLOWER SHOP
170 E. Colorado St.
Tel. F. O. 227
Mail and Telegraph Orders Promptly Delivered.
Member of the National Florists' Association.

FURNITURE

NOLD FURNITURE CO., Inc.
Telephone Fair Oaks 1181
65 to 71 North Fair Oaks Avenue
PASADENA, CAL.

RARE BOOKS

RARE and FINE IMPORTED BOOKS. Libraries formed or enriched. Best editions of the Best Books. Books in beautiful bindings for Presents. GEO. M. MILLARD, 1651 Huntington Drive, South Pasadena.

FRESNO, CAL.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Goodwin Corset Shop
113 Forsyth Buildings
MME. EMILIE M. SEES

MILLINERY

Exclusive Millinery
MRS. H. S. HOLLAND
2308 Tulare Street

SANTA MONICA

CLEANING

ROYAL GARMENT CLEANERS
QUALITY
Both Phones—Home 4797; Sunset 1061
2127 Main Street, Santa Monica, Cal.

OCEAN PARK, CAL.

FLORISTS

FLOWERS for Los Angeles, Pasadena and the Beaches delivered from our own Gardens. Write or wire. WALTER ARMAGOST & CO., Ocean Park, Cal.

VENICE, CAL.

APARTMENTS TO LET

FREEMAN APARTMENTS, BETTY WHITE, Manager. Elegant and commodious sun parlor, steam heat and hot water. 14 Westminster Avenue, Corner Speedway, VENICE. Sunset 1331.

WALLA WALLA

MILLINERY

CAUVEL'S STYLE SHOP—Leaders in exclusive millinery. 12 East Main st., Walla Walla, Wash.; phone 2514.

PORTLAND, ORE.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Gravelle
EXCLUSIVE CORSET STORE
Absolute Satisfaction Guaranteed
MORGAN BUILDING
Near Broadway on Washington Street
PORTLAND, OREGON

The Home of QUALITY
and exclusive ideas in
FANCY WORK
The Needle Craft Shop
342 ALDER STREET

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Our Distinctive Furnishings and Interior Decorations mean Quality Furniture, Floor Coverings and Draperies at actually moderate cost.

J. G. Mack & Co.
Fifth St. bet. Oak and Pine

Complete Home Furnishers



Cor. E. Stark Grand Ave.

MORGAN-MACKLEY FURNITURE CO

Tel. East 2929 and Home B 6115

FURNITURE

H. Jenning & Sons
Est. 1877
One of the Largest and Most Complete Home Furnishing Houses in the Northwest
QUALITY ALWAYS GOOD
PRICES ALWAYS LOW
Credit if desired
Fifth at Washington St.

CLOTHIERS

BEN SELLING
Leading Clothier
Ladies' and Misses' Wearing Apparel, Men's and Boys' Suits, Overcoats and Raincoats
Clothing of Quality and Integrity.
MORRISON STREET AT FOURTH

Fashionable Wearing Apparel
For Men and Women
Moderate Prices Credit If Desired
EASTERN OUTFITTING CO.
405 Washington St., Portland, Ore.

TAILORS

NB

Norman Bros.
Tailors to Men and Women
NORTHWESTERN BANK BUILDING
101-106 Mezzanine Floor
Corner Morrison and Broadway
Main 3687

GLOVES, HOSIERY, ETC.

LENNON'S
Announce
That in addition to their well known lines of Men's, Women's and Children's Gloves, Hosiery and Umbrellas, they have added Kayser's Knitted and Italian Silk Underwear for Women. 309 Morrison St., opposite postoffice.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

SHIRTS COLLARS
ROBINSON AND DETLOR
ONE BUCK
SHIRT HOUSE
353 Washington Street
"Any shirt in the house one dollar"
NECKWEAR HOSIERY

Buffum & Pendleton
311 Morrison Street, opp. Postoffice
Sole Agents for Alfred Benjamin & Co.'s CLOTHING
Sole Agents for Knox & Warburton HATS

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

ROGERS' BARBER SHOP
The Shop That Wants You and Your Children
Basement Corbett Bldg., 5th and Morrison

LAUNDRIES

OPERA HOUSE LAUNDRY
"Quality First"
SOX DARNED FREE MENDING
Phones: Broadway 3170, A 3170

PORTLAND, ORE.

Merchants may send advertising for the Monitor to ALBERT S. BROWN, 734 Northwestern Bank Bldg. Tel. Marshall 3305.

PORTLAND, ORE.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Roberts Bros.
THIRD & MORRISON
ANNUAL
January Clearance Sale
NOW IN PROGRESS

Terrific Cut Prices in every Section of this Great Store—Seasonable Merchandise for the Home—Undervalued in a manner that will cause Immediate Readjustment of Stocks before Inventory. See our advertisements in local papers for itemized offerings.
It is the Year's Greatest Buying Opportunity.
Be sure you profit accordingly.

DEPARTMENT STORES

The Year 1916

Will see the Meier & Frank Company Established 59 Years in Business in Portland

And Will Find This Great Merchandising Institution More Securely Anchored in the Esteem and Good Will of the People of Portland and Entire Northwest.

Meier & Frank Co.
Established 1857
THE QUALITY STORE OF PORTLAND
Fifth, Sixth, Morrison, Alder Sts.

Olds, Wortman & King
PORTLAND, OREGON
Annual Inventory Sales
Now In Progress Throughout the Store
A SEASON OF WONDERFUL BARGAIN OFFERINGS

Lipman Wolfe & Co.
January White Sale
White Goods, Lingerie, Linens and Undermuslins

SHOES

Knight Shoe Co.
Morrison Street
Near Broadway
Good Sense Shoes

THE BEST IN FOOTWEAR
C. K. Baker Shoes
270 Washington, 270 Morrison and 380 Washington Streets

COAL

Portland & Suburban Coal Co.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
HIGH GRADE COAL
OFFICE: 41 NORTH FRONT STREET, PORTLAND
We Deliver the Kind, and Weight You Pay For
Phones: Main 358, A-3358

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

"PEERLESS" ON LAMPS MEANS HIGHEST QUALITY
W. H. Mahl Rep.
45 Fourth St. Portland, Ore
OREGON, WASHINGTON, IDAHO, MONTANA

BANKS

Under Conservative Management
AND
Government Supervision
LUMBERMENS NATIONAL BANK
FIFTH AND STARK STS. Capital $1,000,000

OFFICE SUPPLIES

Kilham Stationery & Printing Co.
Commercial Stationers, Office Outfitters, Printers and Engravers
FIFTH AND OAK STREETS

FLORISTS

NIKLAS & SON
Florists
402 Morrison Street, Portland, Oregon

ORDER

KEMMERER COAL
The Best by Test
Crystal Ice and Cold Storage Co.
East 244——PHONES——B-1244

CAFES, RESTAURANTS

The Sign of the Rose

Mary Elizabeth O'Neill
Maude Reeves Bushnell
Top Floor Broadway Bldg.
Broadway & Morrison Streets
Telephone Main 630
Luncheon 11:30 to 2 and 2:30 to 5

The Hazelwood
An Ideal Place to Lunch
Confectionery and Restaurant
388-390 Wash'ton St.

CONFECTIONERY

High Grade Confections
ICE CREAM, WATER ICES AND LIGHT LUNCHES
SWETLAND'S
267-71 Morrison St., Near Fourth

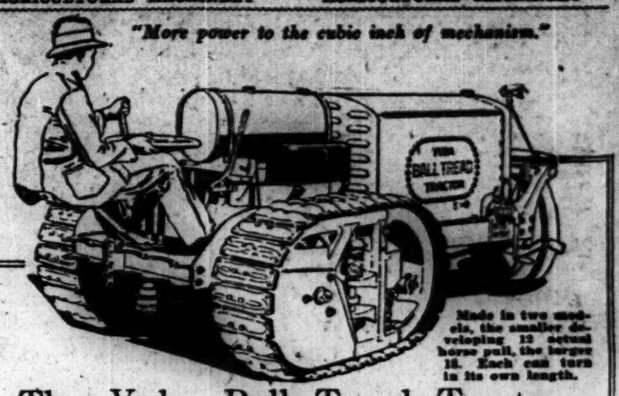
PARCEL DELIVERY

Messenger Service
Hasty Messenger and Parcel Delivery Co.
NIGHT AND DAY SERVICE
Licensed and Bonded
Main 53 or A-2153

PACIFIC COAST

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

"More power to the cubic inch of mechanism."



Made in two models, the smaller developing 15 actual horse pull, the larger 18. Each can turn in its own length.

The Yuba Ball Tread Tractor

The need of a small, high-power tractor to supplant horses in heavy and rough work is now met in the Yuba Ball Tread Tractor. The cumbersome round-wheel steam tractor first answered the call, but it has been superseded by lighter and less costly machines, until at last we have this modern machine, which is simple in construction, and highly efficient in operation. It is well past the experimental stage and is now in practical operation in orchards, farms, road building, lumbering, freighting. It is a good hill climber and will operate in soft ground and over roads that would be difficult, if not impassable, if horses were used. Write for descriptive matter.

A. F. GEORGE COMPANY 200-202 N. Los Angeles Street LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
Full Line of John Deere Agricultural Implements

SEATTLE, WASH.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

PIKE AT FIFTH **GROTE RANKIN** PIKE AT FIFTH
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS
WE MAKE SHADES
No order too small or too large
WE DO UPHOLSTERING
See our materials—get our prices

GROCERS



SYLVESTER BROS. CO.
830-836 4th Avenue South
SEATTLE, Washington, U. S. A.

AUGUSTINE & KYER
SEATTLE WASH.
Groceries, Meats
DELICIOUS CANDY
SEATTLE FOUR STORES AND A FARM

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

FASHION'S INDIVIDUAL COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS
Coats, Suits, Gowns, Dresses
Embroidered Robes and Skating Apparel.
Style Quality Value
CARMAN

The Linen Shop
Specialty Shop Row, 516 Union St.
The best work only, combined with original designs, a specialty of this shop
Mrs. M. P. Williams, Seattle. Main 2527

GLOVES, HOSIERY, UMBRELLAS

"LENNON'S FOR GLOVES"
Gloves, Hosiery, Umbrellas
For Men, Women and Children
Agents Phoenix Hosiery
LENNON'S
Ballargeon Bldg., 1106 2d

CLOTHIERS

UPSTAIRS CLOTHES SHOP
LUNDQUIST-LILLY
2d floor Joshua Green bldg., 4th and Pike
Trade Upstairs and Save $10

SHOES

TURRELL SHOE COMPANY
903 2nd Ave., Burke Bldg.
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THE NATIONAL BANK OF LONG BEACH. Capital $150,000. Surplus $115,000. The accommodating bank.

PASADENA, CAL.

ADDITIONAL PASADENA ADVERTISING may be found on the Pacific Coast page of the Monday issue.

BOOTS AND SHOES
FRED T. HUGGINS
149 East Colorado St.

LAUNDERING — High-class work. The YOSEMITE LAUNDRY CO., Raymond Ave. and Ritzman St. F. O. 270.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

AT ALL GROCERS
HALLIFAX QUALITY BAKING POWDER
Wholesome—Efficient—Economical

BANKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
Safe Deposit Boxes
PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK

C. H. KREBS & COMPANY
WALL PAPER PAINTS GLASS
626 J and 1006 Seventh Sts.

REED & ELLIOTT
Real Estate and Insurance
1010 Eighth Street

SANTA ANA, CAL.

ARCHITECT
FREDERICK H. ELEY
Register Building, Santa Ana

FARMERS & MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK and THE HOME SAVINGS BANK, 4th and Main sts.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS
HORTON-SPURGEON FURNITURE CO.
Corner 4th and Spurgeon

GEO. A. EDGAR — Choice Groceries, Crockery, etc. 114 E. 4th St. Both phones 25. 31 years in business.

HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
Boys'—Suits—Hats—Furnishings
W. A. HUFF, THE CLOTHIER

JEWELRY & PIANOS—CARL G. STROCK—Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Edison Phonographs and Pianos. 112 E. 4th St.

JEWELERS—J. H. PADGHAM & SON CO., 106 East Fourth St. Phones: Home 90, Sunset 200.

PORTRAITS BY PHOTOGRAPHY
High Grade Work Guaranteed
HICKOX STUDIO, 111½ W. 4th St.

SANTA ANA BOOK STORE
Printers', Stationers' and Office Supplies
104 W. 4th St. Phones Home 507, Sunset 97

THE CALIFORNIA NATIONAL BANK
Cor. 4th and Bush Sts.
Your patronage solicited

THE MODERN DRY CLEANING CO., 519 N. Main St. Sunset 168, Home 420. Work called for and delivered.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL.

CITY ACREAGE—$360 per acre
350 acres. Marine outlook. Live oaks
POTTER & WOOLMAN

CLOTHING
THE GREAT WARDROBE
The Good Things in Clothes for Men and Boys. Hats and Coats for Ladies.

D. W. HERZOG—Painting, Decorating Paints, Oils, Glass, Wall Paper, Jap-a-lac
1212 State Street

HIGH CLASS APPAREL FOR WOMEN
TRENWITH'S

EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS NOVELTIES

L. RAVES & CO.
Jewelry, Silver, Watches, Repairing
909 State Street

SMITH VARIETY STORE
Furnishings, Jewelry, Notions, Crockery, Glassware—816 State Street

THE COMMERCIAL BANK
Commercial and Savings Departments
Real Estate Loans—Safe Deposit

SANTA CRUZ, CAL.

CARPETS, Stoves, Linoleums, Wall Papers. Complete House Furnishers. Storage. PACIFIC COAST FURNITURE CO.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

CAFETERIA—The Morgan Cafeterias, 6th St., near C; 2d St., near D; San Diego's best for quality and quick service.

CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK
OF SAN DIEGO. 1040 FIFTH ST.
Visitors welcome. Personal service.

CLEANERS
LORY PARISIAN CLEANING CO.
We are the oldest, largest, best equipped and most reliable French Cleaners and Dyers in San Diego. Central office, 1134 Third, cor. C. Savoy Theater Bldg. Phone Pacific—Main 2880.

GARAGE—LUSTED GARAGE
Storage Repairs Supplies
2nd & E Sts. In hotel district. Both phones

LAUNDRY—MUNGER'S LAUNDRY CO. of San Diego. Works, 16th and Logan. Phones 2153 and Main 2036. "Get it done the Munger way."

M. B. SIMMONS
Ladies' Hatter, High Grade Millinery
418 B St., Holland Hotel

MME. DUBE'S Hair Dressing Shop, Rm. 306, 1025 4th St. Hair sun dried if desired. Manicuring 25c. Both phones.

GOWNS — SUITS — CLOAKS
MME. MICHELE—Exclusive Materials
Telephone Main 5080. 1035 Sixth Street

PRINTING FOR SAN DIEGO PEOPLE—The best there is. THE CRELLER PRESS, 424 F St. Home phone 1835.

SHOES—LEWIS SHOE CO.
Good Shoes for the Entire Family
S. W. Corner 5th and C Sts.

THE BOSTON STORE, Fifth and C, Women's and Children's Garments
Dry Goods and Notions

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

ARCHITECT
WILLIAM ARTHUR NEWMAN
Hewes Bldg. Market St. at Sixth

BOOS BROS., CAFETERIA
1039 Market St.
"A GOOD PLACE TO EAT"

CAFETERIA—VICTORIA CAFETERIA
129 Powell St.
BEST QUALITY HOME COOKED FOOD

PACIFIC COAST

SAN FRANCISCO (Cont.)

CENTRAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
P. BARRE and J. JAUSSAUD, Props.
579½ O'Farrell St. Phone Franklin 3238

CHOICE CANDIES
THE CALIFORNIA POPPY
736 Market Street

COAL
STURDIVANT & CO.
Phone Park 687 422 Fulton St.
PROMPT CITY DELIVERY

CRYSTAL CAFETERIA
762 Market St., Phelan Bldg.
Invites your attention for cooking, cleanliness and service.

FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
JOSEPH'S
223-235 Grant Avenue

FURNITURE, CARPETS, DRAPERIES—Dependable furnishings at the BIG NO RENT STORE. Invites attention for low prices. GULLIXSON BROS., Market and 14th Sts. H. G. Barkley, Sec. and Mgr.

GLOVES OF QUALITY
THE GLOVE SHOP
JOS. A. ORR CO., 105 Grant Ave.

HATS HATS HATS
TOM DILLON
MILLINER FOR MEN
720 Market St.—43 Geary
HATS HATS HATS

INDESTRUCTO TRUNKS. Bags, Suit Cases, Ladies' Hand Bags. OPPENHEIMER, The Trunk Man, 738 Market St.

JEWELER DESIGNER
ARTISTIC DIAMOND WORK
FIRST-CLASS REPAIRING
HENRY B. BAILEY, 133 Geary St., Room 523. CROSS AND CROWN PINS.

REAL ESTATE—Attractive city and country properties. Insurance. 2400 Union St. MRS. GEO. F. (Mary C.) BOWMAN.

WIGS—We make them; defy detection. Also Ladies' Hair Work and Goods. G. LEDERER, 1809 Fillmore. Firm Est. 1868.

SAN JOSE, CAL.

MAYNARDS', 114-116 South First St. Exclusive Art Publications of Greeting Cards, Folders and Books for all occasions.

SPRING'S, INC., "UNDER THE TOWER" Clothing, Furnishings, Hats, Leather Goods, Women's Outer Garments.

REDLANDS, CAL.

CLOTHIER—FURNISHER
"Where a dollar does its duty"
SAM BEESON

VENICE, CAL.

HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS and House Furnishings
VENICE HARDWARE COMPANY

CANADA

CALGARY, ALTA.

FRANK MOSSOP
EVERYTHING IN GROCERIES
Phone M-1833. Cor. 13th Av. and 5th St. E.

MONTREAL, P. Q.

A. E. NORRIS
Stylish Bracelet Watches, Diamond Rings
900 St. Catherine St. West.

HOLT, RENFREW & CO., LIMITED
RELIABLE FURRIERS
Montreal Quebec Toronto Winnipeg

OTTAWA, ONT.

FINE PERIOD FURNITURE
EXACT REPRODUCTIONS
STEWART & CO., Rideau St.

FISHER
134 Sparks St.
Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings

J. E. WILMOT
JEWELER AND DIAMONDS
133 Sparks St.

WEAR
MASSON'S
SHOES

TORONTO, ONT.

MURRAY-KAY LIMITED
Murray Store, 17-31 King St., East.
Wearing Apparel, Linens, Silks, etc.
Kay Store, 36-38 King St., West.
House Furnishing and General Decorating.

PICTURE FRAMING
W. S. FIFE
313 COLLEGE ST.

VICTORIA, B. C.

CLOTHING PARLOR, FIT-RYTE—Furnishings. RICHARDSON & STEPHENS, Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster.

HENRY BROTHERS, dealers in Fancy and Staple Groceries. Prompt delivery and lowest prices. Oak Bay Ave.

LADIES' Exquisite Wearing Apparel from Abroad and Domestic Fashion Centers. FINCH'S LIMITED. Finch Blk., Yates St.

LAUNDRY—New Method Laundry, Ltd. "QUALITY LAUNDERS"
1015-17 No. Park St. Phone 2300

LAUNDRY — THE VICTORIA STEAM LAUNDRY CO., Ltd., 947 North Park St. Phone 172.

WESTMOUNT, P. Q.

PRINTING—QUALITY AND SERVICE
WESTMOUNT NEWS CO., Printers, Publishers, 206 Olivier ave. Phone West 622.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

DYEING, CLEANING, PRESSING
THE CLEANEDS
Cor. Jessie and John Sts. Phone F. R. 2000

GOLDSMITHS AND SILVERSMITHS
HENRY BIRKS & SONS, LTD.
Port & Markle, Managing Directors.

GROCERIES—H. E. WELDON & CO., 383 Portage Ave. and 236 Edmonton St. Phones Main 181, 182 and 4681.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS—To the Grain Growers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta: Ship your grain to the commission firm of McBEAN BROS., Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL
FAIRWEATHER & CO., Limited
297-299 Portage Ave.

LAUNDRY—C. P. R. Laundry, Ltd.
Phone St. John 480
TRY OUR FAMILY ROUGH DRY WASH

PIANOS and Player-Pianos. Victor Victrolas. CROSS, GOULDING & SKINNER, Ltd., 323 Portage Ave. Phone Main 4412.

TAILORS—STEPHENSON COMPANY
Popular Prices, $20 to $35
216 McDermot Ave. Phone G-178

THE ROSERY
FLORISTS—Winnipeg, Canada. Flowers telegraphed to all parts of the world.

THE KENSINGTON
Complete outfitters to men and boys
Cor. Smith and Portage

SHOPS OF QUALITY ADVERTISING

From Merchants in

California	Oregon
Colorado	Texas
Iowa	Utah
Kansas	Washington
Minnesota	Wisconsin
Montana	and
Nebraska	Canada
Oklahoma	

Appears each Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Shops of Quality advertising from

Eastern U. S.

Appears each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

This advertising costs 10c per line and is placed under annual contract. No advertising is accepted for less than 8 lines.

COMMENT OF OTHER EDITORS

Buying Back Securities

ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT—The United States is in a better position to buy back American securities than ever before. The excess of exports over imports since the great war began is $2,265,000,000. This country now has one fourth of the visible gold supply of the world. It can absorb an almost unlimited quantity of its own securities now held abroad, especially with the prospect of paying for them with products at fancy prices. It would thereby save vast sums sent to Europe annually in payment of interest on bonds and dividends on stocks. America, as a matter of fact, has been absorbing more American securities than has been generally known. One eastern writ

World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

STRONG BULL STOCK MARKET IS RESUMED

Oil Shares Lead in Upswing After Early Drop—Other Specialties and Railroads Also Move Rapidly Upward

After a decided dip in prices on the first transactions the New York stock market today grew firmer and there were substantial recoveries in most cases. Some of the railroads were weak at first, including Reading, Erie and New York Central, but they rallied. Oil issues fell away, particularly Texas Company and Mexican Petroleum. The coppers held up relatively well.

The first few minutes of trading the Boston market was marked by a lower range of quotations, but as in New York the list hardened considerably after the first wave of selling.

At the end of the first half hour the recovery in prices in both New York and Boston was still in force.

By midday a good upward movement was in progress. New York Air Brake was strong. It opened off ¾ at 140 and after receding to 138¼ advanced to 146½. Baldwin opened off ⅞ at 72⅛ and after declining to 70¾ advanced well above 72. National Lead opened off ½ at 66, receded to 65¾ and then crossed 68. Mexican Petroleum was off three points at the opening at 120 and after receding to 119½ advanced to 126¾.

Southern Pacific, New York Central and St. Paul were strongest of the rails.

Ventura was one of the strongest features of the local market. After opening off ¼ at 12¼ it declined ⅛ and then rose to 13 before midday. Allouez opened off ½ at 65 and advanced to 68½. U. S. Smelting opened up 6 at 54⅛ and then advanced more than a point further.

The tone became distinctly strong in the early afternoon with the oil stocks leading. Mexican Petroleum advanced 3 points further before the beginning of the last hour. California Petroleum advanced nearly 4 points further. Texas Company moved up 4 points higher than the forenoon's highest. American Smelting also had a big advance, as did also National Lead. The local market was moderately strong.

NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Curb market irregular; Stewart 9-16@⅝, San Toy 24@25, Alta 13@15, Rex Con 25@30, Mother Lode 25@26, Success 64@66, Caledonia 85@87, Booth 37@40, Gold Cons 1 1-16@1⅛, Magma 15¼@16½, Emma 19@21, Carbon Steel 65@75, Maxim 12½@13, Sub Boat 42½@43, Can Copper 2@2 1-16, Kelly Tire 295@298. Triangle 6⅝@6⅞, Nipissing 7½@7¾, Inter Marine 19½@20, do pfd 75@77, Can Car 80@90, do pfd 100@105, Standard Motor 9⅜@9¾, Victoria Oil 2½@2⅝, Mont Cons ¾@1, McKinley 40@45, Howe Sound 7⅜@7⅝, Man Trans 1 15-16@2, Car Lgt 5⅝@7, Cosden Oil 15¼@15½, Midvale 77⅜@77⅝, Ajax Rubber 71⅛@71¼, Kennecott 55¾@55⅞, Erie Cons 4s 90½@90¾, Haskell & Barker Car 54@55, Chevrolet 128@133, White Motor 52¼@52½, Kathodion 31@33, Houston Oil 21@23, First National Bank 8¼@8⅜.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Jan				12.24
March	12.52	12.52	12.30	12.47
May	12.70	12.71	12.54	12.69
July	12.85	12.86	12.67	12.82
Oct	12.48	12.49	12.35	12.49

Spots, 12.40, unchangerd.

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—Cotton futures quiet, 5½ to 6 points up. Sales 10,000 bales, including 8200 American: Jan.-Feb. 7.79½d.; March-April 7.76d.; May-June 7.66d.; July-Aug. 7.55½d.

LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

CHICAGO, Ill.—The following comparative table gives the receipts in detail for the week ended Jan. 1:

	Last week	Prev. week	Last year
Hogs	158,126	318,190	198,033
Sheep	60,198	66,684	76,940
Cattle	41,064	55,163	46,646
Total	259,388	440,037	321,619

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Metal exchange prices are: Lead offered 5.50. Tin nominal; lead quiet.

WEATHER

BOSTON AND VICINITY PREDICTIONS BY THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU: Fair with somewhat lower temperature tonight and Tuesday. Moderate west winds.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Fair and somewhat colder tonight and Tuesday; moderate to fresh west winds.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m.	34	10 a. m.	38
12 noon	40	2 p. m.	38

IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m. today)

Albany	36	New Orleans	58
Buffalo	30	New York	34
Chicago	20	Philadelphia	40
Cincinnati	18	Pittsburgh	30
Denver	16	Portland, Me.	20
Des Moines	30	Portland, Ore.	28
Jacksonville	58	San Francisco	50
Kansas City	36	St. Louis	34
Nantucket	36	Washington	42

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises ..... 7:14 High water.
Sun sets ..... 4:23 9:08 a.m., 9.47 p.m.
Length of day.. 9:09 Moon rises. 5:52 a.m.

LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 4:53 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adams Express	147½	152⅞	147½	152
Alaska Gold	24½	25⅛	24½	24⅝
Alaska Ju Min	10	10	9⅞	10
Al-Chal Mfg Co	31	31⅛	30⅞	31
Al-Chal Co pf	83	83	82	82
Am Ag Chem	72¾	74	72	74
Am B S & F ct pf	195¼	195¼	195¼	195¼
Am Can	61⅛	62½	60⅜	61½
Am Can pf	112	112	112	112
Am Car Fy	77	78	77	77⅞
Am Car Fy pf	117½	117½	117½	117½
Am Coal Prod	156	158¾	156	158¾
Am Cotton Oil	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼
Am Express	128½	135	128½	135
Am H & L	12	12	11⅝	11⅝
Am H & L pf	55	56⅜	55	56⅜
Am Ice Sec Co	25½	26⅝	25½	26¼
Am Linseed Oil	23¼	23¼	23½	23¾
Am Linseed pf	41¼	41½	41¼	41½
An Locomotive	68⅛	69	68⅛	68⅜
Am Loco pf	101	101	101	101
Am Smelting	107	111⅝	106⅝	110⅞
Am Smelting pf	113	113	112⅜	112½
Am S Sec A pf	92½	93	92	93
Am Steel Fy	60¾	61	60¾	61
Am Sugar	114⅝	115	114½	114⅝
Am Sugar pf	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝
Am Tel & Tel	127	127⅜	127	127½
Am Zinc	68½	69¼	67¾	69¼
Am Woolen pf	95	95	95	95
Am Woolen Ct	49	49½	48½	48⅝
Am Wool Ct pf	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
Anaconda	90⅜	91¼	89¾	90⅜
Associated Oil	73	77	72⅞	76⅞
Atchison	108¼	108¼	107	108
Atchison pf	99¼	99½	99¼	99¼
At Coast Line	115	115	115	115
Bald Loco	116½	118½	115⅞	117½
Bald Loco pf	107½	107½	107½	107½
Balt & Ohio	95⅞	95⅞	94⅝	95½
Balt & Ohio pf	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
Batopilas	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3½
Beth Steel	455	459	450	459
B F Goodrich	75	76	74⅝	75½
B F Goodrich pf	113	113	113¾	112¾
Brooklyn R T	86⅝	87¼	86⅝	87¾
Bruns Terminal	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¾
Burns Bros	86¾	87	86¾	87
Butte & Sup'r	72	72¾	71	72¼
Cal Petroleum	37¼	42⅝	37	40⅞
Cal Petrol pf	74	80¾	74	78¼
Can Pacific	182¾	183¾	182	182¼
Cent Leather	54	54⅛	53¼	53¾
Cent Leather pf	109	109	108⅞	108⅞
Ches & Ohio	63¾	64⅝	63⅜	64⅛
Clu Pbdy & Co	73½	73½	73½	73½
C M & St Paul	100	102½	100	102
C M & St Paul pf	135	135¾	134⅝	135¾
Chile Copper	24¾	24⅞	24½	24½
Chi & Gt West	15⅜	15¾	15	15
Chi & G West pf	39½	39½	39¼	39½
Chi & N West	134½	134⅞	134½	134⅞
Chi R I & Pac	17¾	18¼	17¾	18¼
Chino Copper	55	55½	54¾	55½
Col Fuel	52	52½	51½	52¼
Con Can	85½	86½	85½	86½
Con Gas	143¼	143¾	143¼	143⅞
Corn Products	20¼	20⅝	19¾	20⅜
Corn Prod pf	94¼	94½	93½	94½
Crucible Steel	72⅛	72⅜	70¾	72⅛
Crcible Steel pf	110	110	110	110
Cub-Am Sugar	152¼	157	152¼	157
Deere & Co pf	96½	96½	96½	96½
Del & Hudson	153½	153½	153⅜	153⅜
Denver	14	14	14	14
Denver pf	24	24	24	24
Domes Mine Ltd	28⅞	29	28¾	29
Elect Stor Bat	64½	64½	64½	64½
Erie	42⅞	43⅝	42⅝	43⅛
Erie 1st pf	58¾	59⅛	58¼	58⅝
Erie 2nd pf	54¼	54¼	53	53
F M & S Co	32	32½	32	32½
F M & S Co pf	52	54½	52	54
Gen Electric	174⅝	174⅜	174½	174½
Gen Motors	495	495	495	495
Gen Motors pf	115	116½	114¾	114¾
Gr Cananea	50⅞	51	50½	51
Gt Nor pf	126⅝	126⅝	126⅛	126½
Gt Nor Ore	50½	50¾	49¾	50⅜
Gug Exp Co	22⅞	24½	22⅞	23⅝
Illinois Central	108	109½	108	109½
Inspiration	45	45¾	45	45¾
Int Agr Corpn	27	27	27	27
Int Ag Corp pf	68½	70	67½	69
Inter Con Corp	21	21⅛	21	21
Int Con Corp pf	77½	77½	77½	77½
Int Mer Mar ct	19½	21¾	19½	21
Int Mer Mrpf ct	75½	79⅝	75½	78⅞
Inter Nickel	197¾	202¾	197¾	201½
Int Paper pf	50¾	50¾	49⅝	50½
J I Case pf Ext	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼
Kan City So	31½	32⅜	31½	32⅜
Kan City So pf	63⅞	64⅞	63⅞	64¾
Lack Steel	80	80	79	79½
Lake E & W	16½	16½	16½	16½
Lake E & W pf	41	41	41	41
Lehigh Valley	81½	81⅞	81⅛	81½
L-Wiles Co	20	20	20	20
Louis & Nash	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾
Maxwell Motor	75¾	75¾	74⅞	75¼
Max Motr 1st pf	95	95	92¼	92¼
Max Motor 2d pf	57	57	56½	56⅝
Mex Petrol	120	129⅝	119½	127
Mex Petrol pf	104½	105⅜	104½	105⅜
Manhattan	131¾	131¾	131¼	131¼
Mon Pwer Co pf	109	109	109	109
Miami	36	37⅜	35¾	37⅜
Mo Pacific	4	4⅞	4	4⅞
Mo Pacific ct	4½	5	4	5
M S P P S S M	124⅞	124⅞	123	123
M & St	15½	15½	15½	15½
M S P & S S M pf	137	137	137	137
M S M L L	75	75	75	75
Nat Biscuit pf	125	125	125	125
Nat C & S	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼
Nat Enamel	28¾	29¼	28¾	29¼
Nat Lead	66	69½	65¾	69
Nat Lead pf	113	113	113	113
N RR M 2d pf	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
Nevada Con	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
N Y Air Brake	140	149½	138¼	149½
N Y C	109	110½	109	110
N Y Dock Co	16	15	15	15
N Y N H & H	77⅜	77¾	77	77⅜
N & W	121	121½	121	121½
North American	75	75	75	75
Northern Pac	117¾	118¼	117¼	117⅞
Ont Silver	9½	10⅜	9½	9⅞
O & W	31	31	30¾	30¼
Pacific Mail	11⅞	12	11⅞	12
Pennsylvania	59	59⅜	59	59⅛
Peoples Gas	111⅞	111⅞	111½	111½
*Phila Co	43¾	43⅞	43¾	43⅞
Pittsburgh Coal	35½	35⅝	35⅜	35⅜
Pitts Coal Pf	110½	110½	110½	110½
Pressed Steel	64	64⅜	63¾	64
Ray Con	25¼	25⅜	25¼	25⅝
Reading	82½	83⅝	82½	83¼
Republic I & S	55	55¼	54⅜	54¾
Repub I&S pf	110	110	109½	109½
Rock Island	½	½	½	½
Sears-Roebuck	187¾	188	187	187
Sloss-Sheffield	63¾	63¾	62½	62½
So Pacific	103¼	103¾	102¼	103⅝
So Ry	23½	24	23½	23⅞
So Ry pf	63	65	63	64
Stand Milling	93½	93½	93½	93½
StL & SF	5½	5¾	5½	5¾
StL & SF 2d pf	7	7	7	7
Studebaker	167	167⅞	163¼	165½
Studebaker pf	113½	113½	113½	113½
*Tenn Copper	62	63¼	61⅝	62⅜
Texas Co	230	235½	229	231
Texas Pacific	8½	10	8½	10
Third Avenue	60	61	60	61
Union B & P	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
Union Pacific	138¼	139	137¾	138½
Union Pac pf	83	83½	83	83
United Fruit	146½	147¾	146½	147¼
U Rys Inv	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
U Rys Inv pf	39	39¾	38	39¾
U S C I P	25	25	24⅛	24⅝
U S Realty	39½	39½	39½	39½
U S R & R	3½	3½	3½	3½
U S Rubber	55⅛	58½	55½	57½
U S Rub 1st pf	109½	109½	109½	109½
U S Steel	88¼	89	87⅞	88½
U S Steel pf	117	117	116¾	117
Utah Copper	80¼	81¾	80	81
Va-Car Chem	48	49⅛	48	49
Va-Car Chem pf	112	112	112	112
Wabash wi	16¼	17	16¼	16⅝
Wabash A wi	46¾	48⅜	46⅜	48⅛
Wabash B wi	30	31½	29¾	31
*Wells Fargo	129½	132¼	129½	131⅞
W Maryland	31¼	31⅝	31¼	31⅝
Western Union	88⅛	88½	88⅛	88½
Westinghouse	68¾	69½	68¼	69
*West'house pf	78	78	78	78
Willys-Overlnd	233	233	233	233
Willys-Ovlnd pf	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼
Woolworth	119	119	118⅜	118⅜

*Ex-dividend

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Bay State Gas	32c	31c	32c
Boston Corbin	75c	70c	73c
Boston Montana	60c	57c	60c
Butte London	41c	41c	42c
Canadian Nat Gas	2½	2⅜	2½
Calumet-Corbin	7c	6c	7c
Champion	30c	26c	27c
Chief	1¼	1¼	1¼
Cornelia	10⅝	10¼	10⅝
Con Arizona	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Cortez Associated Mines	60c	60c	60c
Davis Daly	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
Dominion Extension	35c	35c	35c
Eagle Bluebell	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
First National Copper	8⅜	8⅛	8½
Fortuna	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
Goldfield Con	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Gold Lake	51c	49c	50c
Humboldt	13c	13c	13c
Iron Cap	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
Jim Butler	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Majestic	1¼	1¼	1⅞
Mexican Metals	48c	48c	48c
Mines Co of Am	3¾	3¾	3¾
Mojave	1	3⅛	3⅜
Nevada Douglas	82c	81c	82c
New Era	85c	76c	84c
New Cornelia	10c	9½c	10c
Onondaga	1¾	1¾	1¾
Raven	15c	15c	15c
Submarine Signal	24c	24c	24c
Tonopah Extn	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
Truro	20½	20½	20½
Tonopah Mining	6½	6½	6½
United Verde Ex	6¼	6⅜	6¼
Utah Metals	10c	9¾	9⅞
Venture	2½	2⅜	2½
Zinc	2¼	2¼	2⅜

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

Wheat—	Open	High	Low	Close
May	1.25⅛	1.25	1.22½	1.23¼b
July	1.17	1.17	1.15⅝	1.16¼
Corn—				
May	.76¼	.76½	.75	.75¼
July	.76⅞	.77	.75¾	.76b
Oats—				
May	.47¾	.47¾	.46⅞	.47¼
Pork—				
Jan				18.85
May	19.05	19.07	18.87	19.02
Lard—				
Jan	9.85	9.92	9.85	9.92
May	10.20	10.25	10.12	10.20

GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Wheat—The liquidation in wheat continued today. Small fractional losses at the outset were followed by sharp irregular declines. Bulls support was not effective and stop-loss orders were frequently reached. Export demand was not of large proportions, nor was there much attention given to the steadier Liverpool cables. Claims that large interests had unloaded considerable wheat during the past several days, did much to discourage fresh speculative support today.

Quite a little attention was attracted to the reports received from official quarters by Russell's Comercial News during the late summer and fall were much under some of the private estimates. A liberal increase in the visible was expected.

Corn—Was easier in sympathy with wheat. There were predictions of larger receipts. Aggressiveness on the bull side was lacking. Higher foreign markets had very little influence here. Sentiments in the trade was more mixed, but it is evident that selling operations were being held down, pending an increase in the farm offerings.

Oats—Opened steady on buying by cash houses, but reacted with other markets. Rumors of export business were current, but nothing definite was learned. Speculative trade was light and mixed.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON, Mass.—The following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adventure	2½	2½	2½	2½
Ahmeek	99	99½	98	98
Alaska	25	25	24¾	24¾
Algomah	1½	1⅞	1½	1¾
Allouez	65	68½	65	67¾
Am Ag Ch pf	99	99	98¼	98¼
Am Tel	127½	127¾	127½	127½
Amoskeag	66	66	66	66
Amoskeag pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
Am Sugar	115	115	115	115
Am Sugar pf	117¾	118	117¾	118
Am Woolen pf	96	96	95	95
Am Zinc	69	69	68	68½
Anaconda	90½	91¼	90	90½
Ariz Com	8⅞	8⅛	8¾	8¾
Atchison	108	108	108	108
Atchison pf	99½	99½	99½	99½
Atl Gulf & W I	30¾	30¾	30	30½
Atl Gulf pf	45	46	45	46
B & A	190	190	190	190
Bost Elevated	83	83½	82½	83½
Boston & Maine	35½	36	35½	36
Boston & Me pf	50	50	50	50
Bos & Worc pf	44	44	44	44
Butte Alex Scott	9½	9½	9½	9½
Butte & Balak	3½	3½	3½	3½
Butte & Sup	72	72¾	71½	72⅝
Centennial	17¼	18	17¼	18
Chino	55	56¼	54¾	55½
Calumet & Ariz	72	72	72½	71¾
Calu & Hecla	565	570	565	566
Copper Range	64¼	65⅛	63½	64⅝
Daly West	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
East Boston	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
East Butte	16¼	16¼	15¾	15¾
Edison Elec	246½	246½	246½	246½
Franklin	10¼	10¼	10	10
General Elec	174¼	174¼	174¼	174¼
Ga Ry & E	122	122	122	122
Granby	85½	86	85	86
Greene-Can	50⅞	51¼	50⅞	51
Greene-Can frac	49½	49½	4 ½	49½
Hancock	18¼	19¼	18¼	19¼
Helvetia	55c	55c	55c	55c
Indiana	6	6	6	6
Inspiration	45½	45½	45½	45½
Isl Creek Coal	49	49	48½	48½
Isle Royale	30	30½	30	30
Kerr Lake	4⅝	4¾	4½	4¾
Keweenaw	3½	3½	3½	3½
Lake Copper	19	19¼	19	19
La Salle	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Mayflower	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜
Mason Valley	4	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞
Mass	13¼	13¼	13	13
Mass Gas	86¼	86¼	86	86
Mass Gas pf	85	85	85	85
Miami	34¾	37¼	34¾	37
Michigan	2⅜	2⅜	2	2
Mohawk	97½	98½	97½	98½
N Y N H & H	77½	77¾	77	77¾
Nevada Cons	16⅛	16⅜	16	16
New Arcadian	10	10	10	10
New Eng Tel	131½	131½	131½	131½
New Idria	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Nipissing	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7¾
North Butte	32	32	31½	31½
North Lake	2½	2½	2½	2½
Northern (N H)	97	97	97	97
Old Colony Min	4	4	4	4
Ojibway	2	2	2	2
Old Dominion	63½	64¼	63¼	64
Osceola	87½	87½	87½	87½
Pond Creek Coal	15⅞	15⅞	15½	15½
Pullman	165	165½	165	165
Quincy	91	91	90¾	90¾
Ray Cons	25½	25¾	25⅜	25¾
Reece Fold Mac	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
Rutland pf	29	30	29	30
Sante Fe	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
Shannon	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
Shattuck & Ariz	35	35½	34¾	34¾
South Lake	7¾	8¼	7¾	8¼
Sou Utah M & S	33c	33c	33c	33c
St Mary's	65	65¼	64⅞	64⅞
Sup & Boston	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
Superior	27½	28½	27½	27½
Swift & Co	127¼	127¼	126	126
Torrington	35½	35½	35½	35½
Trinity	12	12¾	11½	12½
Tuolumne	39	39c	39	39c
Uni Shoe Mac	51½	52⅞	51½	52½
Uni Shoe M pf	29	29	28⅝	28⅝
United Fruit	147½	148	147	147¼
Uni Fruit rts wi	6¼	6¾	6⅛	6¾
Union Pac pf	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼
Utah-Apex	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	3¼
U S Smelting	54⅛	55½	54⅛	55½
U S Smelting pf	50	50¾	49½	50¾
U S Steel	88¼	88⅞	88	88⅜
U S Steel pf	117	117	117	117
Utah Cons	13⅞	14⅛	13¾	14⅛
Utah Copper	81	81½	81	81½
Ventura	12¼	13	12⅛	12¾
Victoria	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
West End	65¾	66	65¾	66
West End pf	81½	81½	81½	81½
Western Union	88½	88¾	88½	88½
Winona	4¼	4½	4¼	4¼
Wolverine	62	62	60	60
Wyandot	2	2	1¾	1⅞
W H McElwain	101¼	101¼	100¼	100¼

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Am Tel & Tel 4s	91	90⅞	91
Atl Gulf & W I 5s	77¾	77½	77½
C B & Q jt 4s	93¼	98¼	98¼
Copper Range 5s	90	90	90
Mass Gas 4½s 1929	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
Mass Gas 4½s 1931	94½	94½	94½
N E Tel 5s 1932	101¼	101¼	101¼
Pond Creek 6s	93½	93½	93½
Swift & Co 5s	98½	98⅜	98½
Uni Fruit 4½s 1923	97¾	97¾	97¾

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver, 57⅞c.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 26 11-16.

PROVISIONS

Arrivals

Str Nantucket, Norfolk, 760 bags peanuts, 40 bxs grape fruit, 969 bbls spinach, 10 pkgs radishes, 202 bbls kale, 8 cts parsley.

Str Dorchester, Norfolk, 595 bbls spinach.

Boston Receipts

Apples 182 bbls 3456 bxs, cranberries 17 bbls, strawberries 3 ref, Florida oranges 3848 bxs, grapefruit 1160 bxs, lemons 398 bxs, pineapples 7 cts, figs 8 bxs, peanuts 760 bags, potatoes 60,400 bush, sweet potatoes 373 bbls.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 3450 pkgs, last year 2787 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour — New wheat spring patents, $6.45@7; special short patents, $7.25@7.60; spring clears in sacks, $5.30@5.90; winter patents, $6.25@6.75; winter clears $5.60@6.25; winter straights, $5.75@6.50; Kansas patents in sacks, $5.65@6.10.

Millfeed — Spring bran, $23.50@24; winter bran, $23.50@24; middlings, $23.75@29; mixed feed, $26@29; red dog, $31; linseed meal, $41@42; cotton seed meal, $39.50@40.

Corn—Old No. 2 yellow, 85c; new yellow, 79@79½c; new No. 3 yellow 81½c; new No. 4 yellow, 80½c; new ship No. 3 yellow, 80½@81c; spot No. 4 yellow, 80@80½c.

Oats—No. 1 clipped white, 54c; No. 2 clipped white, 52c; No. 3 clipped white, 51c; fancy, 40 lbs, 51½@52c; fancy, 38 lbs, 50½@51c; regular, 38 lbs, 50@50½c; regular, 36 lbs, 49½@50c.

Cornmeal and oatmeal — Granulated cornmeal, $4.20 per bbl; bolted meal, $4.15; bag meal, $1.56@1.58; cracked corn, $1.58@1.60; rolled oatmeal, $5.25; cut and ground, $5.77.

Hay—No. 1 grade, $26@27; No. 2 grade, $23@24; No. 3, $18@19.50; stock, $16@17.

Straw—Oat, $10@11; rye, $14@15.

Beans—Car lots, choice pea, $4@4.10; yellow eyes, $3.60@3.70; red kidneys, $5.25@5.40; Scotch green peas, $3@3.10; Canadian peas, $2.90@3; lima beans, 5½@5¾c lb.

Butter — Northern creamery extra, 33@33½c; western creamery extra, 32@32½c; western firsts, 29½@30½c.

Eggs—Choice hennery and nearby, 42@43c; eastern extra, 40@41c; western extras, 37@38c; western prime firsts, 34@35c; western firsts, 32@33c; storage extras, 24½@25c; storage firsts, 23@24c.

Fruit—Oranges, California, $2@4 box; Florida, $1.75@2.75; cassaba melons, $3@3.50 box; grapefruit, $1.50@3 box; cranberries, $2@2.75 crt, $6@8.50 bbl; tangerines, $2@3.50 strap.

Potatoes—Maine, $2@2.15 bag; sweet $1@1.25 bskt.

Onions—Natives, per bu, $1.25@1.50; Connecticut Valley, 100-lb. bag, $2@2.25, Spanish, per case, $3.50.

Apples—Baldwins, $2@3.50; Northern Spy, $2@3; Greenings, $2@2.75; western box apples, $1.50@2.25, bu box 75c@$1.75.

Sugar—The American, Arbuckle and Revere refineries announce a decline of 20 points on all grades of sugar, quoting granulated and fine as a basis at 5.95c per pound in 100-barrel lots and 6.10c in 20-barrel lots. Wholesale grocers also dropped their prices 20 points, and they quoted granulated and fine at 6.25c per pound in 100-pound bags and barrels.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today 241 tubs 8952 lbs butter, 689 bxs cheese, 1072 cs eggs; 1914, 706 tubs 20 bxs 47,014 lbs butter, 92 bxs cheese, 1803 cs eggs.

New York Receipts

Today, 6705 pkgs butter, 1525 bxs cheese, 6916 cs eggs; 1915, 10,471 pkgs butter, 3600 bxs cheese, 10,406 cs eggs.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS' CONDITION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Combined resources and liabilities of the federal reserve banks at the close of business Friday were as follows: (last three ciphers omitted):

	Dec 31	Dec 23
Gold—		
Coin & credit in vault	$226,546	$276,197
Settlement fund	77,293	69,900
Redem fd with U S trs	1,124

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

PRODUCTS OF COTTON MILLS COSTING MORE

Higher Prices for Raw Materials and Rise in Wages Contribute Largely to Increased Figures for Finished Goods

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The great increases in the cost of production of cotton goods which have taken place in the last few months, through higher prices of the raw material and of practically all mill supplies, are being intensified by elevation of wage schedules. There is every indication that the advance of 5 per cent granted by northern New England mills will be followed by similar action in this city and Fall River, and will become general throughout the New England states. The last change in the pay of cotton mill workers was an increase of 10 per cent in 1912. The new raise will carry their wages to the highest levels reached in at least 45 years, or since the inflation of all values at the time of the civil war.

A wage increase was inevitable in view of the conditions which cotton manufacturers are facing. In some mill centers many operatives have been attracted from the cotton factories by the high wages offered in plants making ammunition. The shutting off of a large amount of immigration from Europe through the war has further reduced the supply of workers in the cotton mills. There was a shortage of operatives in this city even before the war began and it now being felt keenly with manufacturers trying to run their mills at full capacity. Added to this labor shortage is the possibility that labor union leaders and labor agitators of other types would make trouble with the coming of spring in view of the known great improvement in the mill business, this consideration leading many mill men to believe it was wiser for them to anticipate radical action by the operatives by a moderate wage advance at this time.

There is no gainsaying the fact that present indications point to great prosperity for the cotton mills during the coming year. Last week Fall River manufacturers sold more goods than in any other week in a few months at advances of at least a full sixteenth of a cent a yard on standard styles, and they rejected a tremendous volume of business on which buyers were not ready to come up to their rising-price ideas. Stocks of spot goods in Fall River have been greatly reduced lately, one estimate being that at least 150,000 pieces, or half a week's production, had been sold out of mill stocks this past week. Fall River is sharing in the abnormally large exports of cotton goods, reliable estimates of the quantity of Fall River goods that have been sent abroad this past year running as high as 2,000,000 pieces or about two months' full production.

New Bedford fine good manufacturers have found the demand strong and active, the urgent need of goods in jobbing and retail circles apparently forcing the trade to adjust itself as best it can to dyestuff limitations. Buyers are being compelled to limit the range of colors that they will take, or to accept less satisfactory dyes for those that are fast to bleaching, or to take goods with a very small amount of color or absolutely white, but in one way or another they are accommodating themselves to existing color restrictions and buying goods. New Bedford mills can take little business to start this side of April and a large part of their equipment is engaged into the summer.

The yarn spinners here still find rising prices no obstacle to trading, and buyers are forced to go several months ahead to place any salable contracts with the mills. The big users of cotton yarns, the knitters of underwear and hosiery, the weavers of tire fabrics and narrow fabrics, the electrical trade and the carpet trade are all finding business very good in their respective lines, and this is resulting in a large consumption of yarns and a growing need of buying yarns farther ahead in order to cover requirements. Well organized mills here are earning from 20 to 30 per cent on their capital at present yarn prices.

BOSTON ELEVATED HAS GOOD YEAR

The year closed in a substantial way for Boston Elevated. The gross receipts of the company for December formed the largest total by between $8000 and $9000 of any month in its history and the daily income was also the largest. In fact, in respect to average daily income each of the last three months of 1915, October, November and December, established successive new high records.

Gross income for December resulted in a comparative increase of $81,000 or 5.4 per cent over the corresponding month of 1914. This followed an increase of $81,000 or 6½ per cent in November and $27,000 or 1¾ per cent in October.

BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE

During the year 1915 there were six Boston stock exchange memberships transferred at prices ranging from $16,000 last July to $17,750, the latter being the price at last transfer in November and the highest in two years. In 1914 memberships sold as low as $11,000.

BETTER BUSINESS CONDITIONS IS FORECAST FOR NEW YEAR

Optimism and Hopefulness Prevail to Greater Degree Than Has Been Apparent in Decade, Says United States Chamber of Commerce Report

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That the outlook for better business for the first four months of 1916 is in striking contrast to that prevailing this time last year is the opinion expressed in a report just submitted by the committee on statistics and standards of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. There are localities where much caution and conservatism yet remain, and the influence of high prices for the future further accentuates this caution because dealers feel that high prices will curtail buying by the consumer. Broadly speaking, the report goes on, it may be said that optimism and hopefulness prevail to a degree that has not been apparent for nearly a decade and the general belief and exepctation is for such prosperity during 1916 as will recompense the people of this country for all their past misfortunes.

Referring specifically to conditions caused by the European war the report of this committee, of which A. W. Douglas of St. Louis is chairman, says:

"The adverse effect of the conflict in Europe still prevails in some sections though to a very much less extent than at this time last year. There are still scattered fears of the possibility of this country being involved in the gigantic strife; but as against this the large portion of the people are paying less and less attention to the war and more and more are concentrating their thoughts and efforts on domestic matters. Beyond this is the striking fact that the influence of the war at present as a whole is more favorable than adverse, because of the tremendous impetus it has given to certain lines of manufacturing, especially east of the Alleghanies, and likewise to many agricultural products. This influence is a material factor in the present high prices of sheep, cattle, wool, grain and of the products of leather, steel, iron, copper, brass, lead and zinc or spelter.

"Much of the prosperity in the grain-raising sections is due to the fact that the farmer is selling freely because of remunerative figures for his product, and there seems to be no manner of doubt but that these prices will decline materially in case of peace. While there are many conjectures as to the consequent effect upon business of such a contingency, the general belief centers around the conviction that the war will last for some time and that the part of wisdom is to make the most of the present situation, regrettable as it is, and not take undue thought of the morrow by attempting to forecast the liklihood of what will happen if peace is declared. since there seem to be no stable analogies nor precedents in the past on which to base a sound opinion. The unfavorable effects on some industries have largely been overcome by time and the ingenuity of the manufacturers, but certain other lines of business still languish because of the continuance of the war."

Railroads report better business as a whole and railroad shops are employing more and more men. Manufacturing has taken on new activity through the whole country and in almost every branch. Abnormal activities prevail largely in the East and in certain portions of the central West because of heavy orders from abroad for war purposes. This has created a temporary lack of raw material in many lines not otherwise affected by war orders. There is much consequent decrease in unemployment. Prices are being advanced everywhere by manufacturers in all lines and they are continually being flooded with orders. Automobile factories and flour mills are exceedingly busy. This is likewise true of potteries, cement factories and furniture.

While money is plentiful and rates generally are not high, there is a wide difference in the ease or lack of ease with which it can be obtained, and this difference seems to be largely due to local conditions. As a whole, however, it is not difficult to get money from the banks on good collateral for legitimate purposes. Collections vary from poor to good and as a rule average fair.

Merchandise stocks in the hands of the retailers vary from light to normal—the percentage being, by a small proportion, in favor of normal. Orders for future shipments in the spring are being more generally placed than for some years past, thus showing the confidence of the dealers in the immediate future.

CHARTERS ARE ISSUED TO NEW CORPORATIONS

Certificates to Do Business Given by Massachusetts Commissioner to Companies Engaging in Wide Variety of Enterprises

Charters were issued in the past week to the following new Massachusetts corporations:

The Trimount Leather Company of Boston—Incorporators, Charles Goldman, Albert K. Goldman, John S. Martin, Walter A. I. Widlansky; authorized capital, $25,000.

James B. Wood & Son Company, Concord—Victoria P. Wood, George E. Phelan, Ethel S. Tallon; teaming; $20,000.

Orange Heights Grove Company, Boston—Seymour J. Milliken, Herbert A. Buck, Vera H. Lewis; $75,000.

Frender's Hat Shop, Inc., Brockton—Louis Frender, Tillie Frender, Morris Shapira; $10,000.

Bailey Meter Company, Boston—E. Merrick Dodd, Jr., Stafford P. Johnson, Stewart C. Woodworth; $350,000.

Standard Machinery Company, Worcester—Arthur N. Whittemore, Carl J. Nyman, Clarence R. Streeter; $150,000.

Commercial Machine Company, Boston—Alexander Whiteside, Ralph C. Piper, Howard Stockton, Jr.; $300,000.

W. F. Brown, Inc., Boston—Wendell F. Brown, William F. Lamb; lumber; $50,000.

Stamped Specialties Company, Boston—John R. Laukenau, Fe Lester Viccaro, James E. Doughty; $10,000.

The Thayer, Kohn & Beyer Company, Boston—Elisha N. Thayer, Edward A. Kohn, George J. Beyer; iron and steel; $10,000.

New Era Publishing Company, Boston—P. G. Wolo, William B. Summerville and others; $10,000.

Hilliard Catering Company, Cambridge—Alonzo Hilliard, Dora Hilliard, Allen Redmond; $20,000.

B. Slepian Company, Boston—Lewis G. Smith, Eva Smith, Barnett Slepian, Harry Slepian; leather; $10,000.

East Watertown Realty Company, Watertown—Richard Mortimer, Jr., E. Barton Chapin, Henry W. Edgarton; $20,000.

American Fruit Company, Boston—Irving Malkin, Oscar B. Kaplan, Maurice Malkin; $50,000.

Fred Gillespie Lumber Company, Boston—Fred Gillespie, Grace R. Gillespie, Mary E. Gillespie; $10,000.

Adrian Company, Inc., Boston—William F. Adrian, Margaret H. Adrian, John J. Adrian; women's apparel; $10,000.

D. L. Marshall Sales Company, Boston—Dwight L. Marshall, H. Earnest Warren, Alma W. Kittredge; brokers; $100,000.

Johnson-Wright Shoe Company, Lynn—Gustaf E. Hedlund, Lawrence E. Johnson; $10,000.

Worcester Machine Tool Company, Worcester—John A. Barker, William P. Kerr, William F. Kelley; $25,000.

Peerless Oil Cloth Company, Taunton—George Green, John G. Williams, Warren A. Swift; $100,000.

SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The sugar market was quiet with prices unchanged. Centrifugals 96 degree test 4.63c fine granulated 5.37c with a tendency toward an advance.

BOSTON & WORCESTER'S GAINS

December gross passenger receipts of Boston & Worcester Street Railway Company were $48,696, a gain of 8.6 per cent.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Jan. 3)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Amsterdam, N. Y.—E. A. & E. L. Quirl of Empire State Shoe Co.; U. S.
Baltimore—S. C. Adler and E. S. Cohen of Cohen & Adler; Essex.
Baltimore—H. Abrahams of Baltimore Shoe House; Essex.
Baltimore—J. W. Carroll of Carroll, Adams & Co.; Tour.
Baltimore—S. N. Chamberlain; U. S.
Chicago—E. Holland of Sears Roebuck & Co.; Copley Plaza.
Chicago—E. F. Carpenter of Guthman, Carpenter & Pilling, 166 Essex street.
Cincinnati—J. E. Durrell of Durrell Bros.; Tour.
Cincinnati—Nathan Plant of N. Plant & Co.; Tour.
Cincinnati—A. Levy & I. Nettor of Chas. Meis Shoe Company; Copley Plaza.
Cincinnati—Charles Longini of Mann & Longini; Tour.
Cleveland—Geo. W. Greber of Greber Shoe Co.; Essex.
El Paso, Tex.—Ben Swatt; U. S.
Goldsboro, N. C.—L. Well of H. Well Bros.; U. S.
Grand Rapids—E. H. Dickinson; U. S.
Havana—J. A. Veiga of Veiga & Co.; Lenox.
Leeds, Eng.—A. & A. Goldman; U. S.
Los Angeles—E. Phillips of Stewart Dawes Shoe Co.; Essex.
Los Angeles—M. Cohn of Cohn Goldwater & Co.; Tour.
Memphis—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co.; Tour.
Memphis—J. H. Lea of Carruthers Shoe Co.; U. S.
New Berne, N. C.—H. B. Marks of O. Marks & Son; Lenox.
New Haven—J. A. Sprague of E. Malley Co.; U. S.
New York—I Rosenbaum of G. W. Salter; U. S.
New York—E. W. Metzner; U. S.
New York—Mr. Cuetara of Cuetara Bros.; U. S.
New York—Mr. Weaver, Mr. Ryehman of Powell & Campbell, 89 Bedford st.
New York—Fred Koch, of Standard Mail Order House; Essex.
Parkersburg, W. Va.—O. D. McGrew of Graham Baumgarner Co.; U. S.
Patterson, N. Y.—A. Hirschberg of Meyer Bros.; Essex.
Richmond, Va.—J. H. Patterson, Jr. of S. Putney Shoe Co.; Tour.
Richmond, Va.—L. S. Strauss of Fleichman Richmond, Va.—Mr. Fellds of Hamilton Fields Shoe Co.; U. S. & Morris; Lenox.
St. Joseph—Gus Hess of Bloch Bros.; U. S.
St. Louis—Mr. Dittman of G. F. Dittman Shoe Co.
Syracuse—A. C. Dunbar of Hamilton & Co.; Essex.
Toledo—E. L. Evans of Western Shoe Company; Tour.
Toledo—Charles Dedlrich of Simmons Boot & Shoe Co.; Tour.

LEATHER BUYERS

Amsterdam, Holland—D. Bloch & A. Hellgramm.
Ekaterenodar, Russia—L. Matalas of C. I. Fotiates; 190 South st.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

DRY GOODS TRADE REVIEWED

CHICAGO, Ill.—Marshall Field's weekly review of the wholesale dry goods trade says: Current wholesale distribution of dry goods is normal as compared with the corresponding period a year ago. Road sales for immediate and spring delivery show a considerable gain over a year ago and the number of customers visiting the market shows a slight increase. Collections are normal and prices firm.

ANTHRACITE COAL OUTPUT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The production of anthracite coal is estimated for 1915 at about 5,600,000 tons. Shipments for 1915 were approximately 2,642,601 tons less than those for 1914.

EXCHEQUER BOND ISSUE IS IN FAVOR

Terms of Proposed New Obligation Considered Attractive for Most Exacting Investor — Small Multiple Novel

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—Considering the state of the money market at the time the treasury's announcement of an exchequer bond emission was made public, the issue of the prospectus evoked little surprise and made a favorable impression. The press spoke well of it and gave it wide publicity. In the city the terms were regarded as attractive and calculated to tempt the most fastidious of the investing public. The idea of issuing an unlimited amount of exchequer bonds with a smallest multiple of £100 is entirely novel and it is hoped that the experiment will succeed. The bonds are, of course, an ideal security and are a direct charge upon the consolidated funds and are therefore backed by the whole resources of the British nation. Further the conditions upon which the issue appears make it essentially easy to deal in the bonds which are in denominations of £100, £200, £500, £1000 and £5000, and the interest is at 5 per cent from the date of purchase, the first coupon being paid on June 1, 1916.

A feature which, perhaps, will not be cared for by some is that payment must be made in full on application. The bonds are to "bearer" with coupon attached, but they may be registered at the Bank of England on payment of a fee of 1s. per bond, in which case the interest is paid by warrants through the post. A decidedly favorable feature lies in the fact that in the event of any future long dated war loan being issued the bonds will be accepted as the equivalent of cash at their face value, for the purpose of subscribing to any such loan, and secondly, foreigners living outside the United Kingdom will be able and entitled to receive their interest free from income tax. This is the first time that the British government has ever made a provision of this nature in connection with any of its obligations abroad, and it is thought in the city that it will enhance the security in foreign countries and so act in a measure as a corrective to adverse exchanges.

The whole tenor of the plan appears simplicity itself, and should appeal not only to financiers and bankers who are accustomed to appraise the relative values of various investments, but also to the middle class and smaller investors who are not so accustomed to pick out the good points of an investment. The prospectus has been much advertised in all the papers of repute throughout the kingdom, and there can be no likelihood of a lack of success from a lack of publicity.

CHANGES IN STOCK EXCHANGE FIRMS

There are seven changes Jan. 1 in the 83 firms with memberships on the Boston stock exchange. A year ago there were three changes, two years ago six changes, four changes three years ago and 10 changes on Jan. 1, 1911.

The changes this year follow:

Edward N. Townsend admitted to firm of Curtis & Sanger.

William C. Poillon admitted to firm of Tucker, Anthony & Co.

William A. Colcord admitted to firm of Francis Henshaw & Co.

Edward Porter May retires from Bright, Sears & Co., his special partnership expiring by limitation.

Arthur Sinclair, Jr., S. Howard Martin and Richard Pigeon admitted to firm of Estabrook & Co.

J. Cheever Cowden admitted to firm of Bond & Goodwin and Stephen N. Bond becomes special instead of general partner.

Charles G. Lang, Jr., admitted to firm of Fitzgerald, Hubbard & Co.

In addition to the above firm changes an entirely new firm has been formed of H. S. Stevens & Co., comprising F. J. Minton and H. S. Stevens, recently elected a member of the local exchange.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD

November—	1915	1914
Ry oper revenues	$6,407,273	$5,125,779
Oper expenses	4,359,956	3,973,427
Ry oper income	2,047,317	1,152,352
Non-oper income	113,674	223,166
Gross income	2,160,991	1,375,455
Charges	1,640,399	1,546,200
Net income	520,591	*170,755
Five months to Nov. 30—		
Surplus	3,331,973	1,173,388

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM

November—		Increase
Oper revenue	$35,002,170	$7,760,102
Oper expenses	25,511,258	2,193,847
Oper income	9,580,911	5,566,254
Eastern Lines		
Oper revenue	$23,329,935	$4,358,588
Oper expenses	17,314,010	1,487,366
Oper income	6,015,924	2,871,221
Western Lines		
Oper revenue	$11,762,235	$3,401,514
Oper expenses	8,197,247	706,480
Oper income	3,564,987	2,695,033

The railway operating income for the system for 11 months of 1915 was $80,463,423, an increase of $17,075,504 compared with the first 11 months of 1914.

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA

November—		
Oper revenue	$162,756	$40,575
Gross income	202,751	46,304
Surplus	71,906	47,419
11 months—		
Oper revenue	1,357,230	42,953
Gross income	1,719,788	74,851
Surplus	306,628	171,798

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN

November—		
Total receipts	$8,172,671	$1,836,530
Net income	1,801,051	1,444,885
From July 1—		
Total receipts	40,322,863	2,263,426
Net income	8,039,903	2,089,398

ITALY'S FINANCIAL POSITION CREDITABLE UNDER CONDITIONS

Revenues Feel Effects of War and Unexpected and Excessive Costs Have Appeared, but Many Industries Active—Some Income Gains

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ROME, Italy—A frank and simple statement of the financial position of Italy has been made before the Camera by Signor Paolo Carcano, the chancellor of the exchequer. The financial year 1914-1915, began a month before the outbreak of the European war, and the expenditure for miltary preparation and for actual war since May 24, 1915, therefore falls under this period. In the civil administration the estimate was exceeded by 115,000,000 lire, used to supply reserve funds, interest on new loans and the deficit in the railway budget. Public works also demanded increased expenditure, and the sum of 97,000,000 lire assigned by law in April, 1912, was brought to 191,500,000 lire. More than 94,000,000 lire of this was absorbed by expenses consequent upon the necessity for the relief of distress, and the rest was expended upon such works as roads, bridges, the draining of swamps, hydraulic and maritime works, that were hurried forward to relieve the unemployment that was threatened with the return to Italy of emigrants upon the outbreak of war. An addition of 2,047,000,000 lire was made to the estimate for army expenses, and of 335,000,000 for that of the navy. International events also necessitated the expenditure of 15,000,000 lire for the defense of Eritrea and Somali Land, and 10,000,000 lire for assistance and fares to Italy for Italians abroad. The revenue has also felt the effects of the war, especially in a reduction of customs returns, corn dues having been first reduced and then abolished, so that they have yielded little over 17,000,000 lire against the usual 80,000,000 lire, and the railway, which was estimated to yield 33,000,000 lire, having sustained a deficit of 21,000,000 lire.

Various measures were adopted to make good these reductions and losses, such as increased taxation, and so forth, national loans, and a graduated increase in the circulation of paper money. During the five months from July to November 2,200,000,000 lire have been assigned to the army, including about 100,000,000 lire as assistance to soldiers' families, and 158,000,000 lire to the navy, including 4,000,000 lire in the insurance of mail steamers and aid to fishermen after the prohibition to ply their trade in the Adriatic. There have also been other heavy expenses in connection with conditions brought about by the war. To meet all these, various provisions have been made that are estimated to realize, in the aggregate, about 375,000,000 lire. The budget for the financial year 1915-1916 forecasts a deficit of 1,217,000,000 lire, for which an appeal is soon to be made to the country for a third national loan.

Difficult as is the situation, it is satisfactory to note that the chief sources of revenue have yielded 100,000,000 lire more during the first four months of the present financial year than during the same period of the previous year and the improvement is continuing. The larger returns are partly due to higher taxation, it is true, but also to a larger consumption, higher profits and a promising revival in the business world and the development of public services. During the first year of the European war there was an enormous decrease in post-office savings, but latterly this has changed. At the time the war broke out these deposits amounted to 2,156,000,000 lire, but by the end of July, 1915, they had dwindled to 1,875,000,000 lire; since then, however, the tide has turned and up to Nov. 30 they had shown an increase of 44,000,000 lire. The economic life of the country suffered greatly during the first months of the war, but provisions adopted by the government and energy on the part of the workers have overcome many of the difficulties to a certain extent.

Since the intervention of Italy there has been increased activity in many branches of industry. Agriculture returns have not been among the most fortunate this year, but there has been a promising increase in the activities of industrial pursuits, except in hotelkeeping, building operations, and the graphic arts. Metal works have shown the greatest revival, as well as motor factories and carriage works. Wool and cotton factories are also prosperous, and the silk industry, as regards raw and spun silk, has revived wonderfully, but weaving and dyeing are struggling against difficulties of various kinds. Progress is also shown in the indiarubber, skins, shoe, sugar and preserved food industries. Workers are in general demand, and in no region are there serious symptoms of unemployment. The high cost of living, however, is a serious problem, nor is there any prospect of improvement in this respect.

FINANCIAL NOTES

White Star liner Baltic arrived in New York Saturday from Liverpool bringing $35,000,000 in gold consigned to New York banks.

Grain exports from Boston last week were 558,024 bushels wheat, rye and barley. This week's bookings aggregate 826,000 bushels.

Seven hundred and fifty thousand automobiles were made in Detroit in 1915, about 325,000 by Ford Motor Company. Production of whole United States in 1915 is estimated at 1,000,000. Ford Company plans 500,000 cars for 1916.

London cable says that the stock markets have been enlivened by boom in rubber shares, and despite increasing yield of the younger companies demand for rubber appears temporarily to have overtaken the supply.

New York Sun symposium of views of governors of many states gives business outlook for 1916 in the United States as "splendid" with little fear for the future here despite the course of European events. War has benefited business and there is no more unemployment than normal.

On Sept. 30 foreign holdings of United States Steel common stock amounted to 826,833 shares, compared with 1,285,636 shares on March 31, 1914, a shrinkage of 458,803 shares, or 36 per cent. It is estimated that total liquidation since the war began has been about 40 per cent of foreign holdings.

Winthrop L. Marvin, secretary American Woolen Manufacturers Association says 100 ocean going vessels are being built in United States. Fore River Shipbuilding Company is constructing one vessel each month, the first to be launched within a few weeks. Coastwise Transportation Company is building eight steamers that will be in commission within a few months.

Ten automobile companies in past year increased their total capitalization $169,225,000, as follows: Ford from $2,000,000 to $100,000,000; Overland from $25,000,000 to $50,000,000; Chevrolet from $2,500,000 to $20,000,000; Hupmobile from $1,000,000 to $6,500,000; Saxon from $350,000 to $6,000,000; Chandler from $425,000 to $10,000,000; Franklin from $900,000 to $2,000,000; Continental from $500,000 to $2,900,000; Perfection Spring from $1,500,000 to $2,500,000; Simplex from $1,500,000 to $5,000,000.

Pittsburgh special says the year closed with the largest unfilled tonnage on books of steel companies in history of the industry. Seventy-five per cent can be traced to war orders. No more contracts for steel for war munitions will be accepted for delivery before July 1. Russian commission has asked for tenders on 200,000 5-inch shells, delivery to begin this month and to continue at rate of 80,000 a month. This would require 13,500 tons of steel. A British inquiry is for 150,000 6-inch shells, weighing 180 pounds each, which will require 11,000 tons of steel.

SHORT-TERM NOTES

Security—	Bid	Asked	Yield
Am Tel & Tel subs 5s, April 1, 1916	100⅝	100⅞	2.15
Anaconda Copper Min 5s, March 1, 1917	101	101½	3.70
Baltimore & Ohio 4½s†, June 1, 1917	101	..	..
†do Jun 1, 1918	101½	..	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s, July 1, 1918	100½	100¾	4.70
Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, June 1, 1919	98½	98⅞	5.35
Chicago & Western Indiana 5s, Sept 1, 1917	100	100¼	4.85
Dominion of Canada 5s, Aug 1, 1916	100¼	100⅜	3.85
do Aug 1, 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.35
Erie Railroad Co 5s, April 1, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.15
do 5½s, April 1, 1917	101½	102	4.00
General Rubber Co 5s, Dec 1, 1918	100	100½	4.80
Hocking Valley R R 5s, w. i., Nov 1, 1917	101	101⅜	4.20
International Harvester 5s, Feb 15, 1918	101⅝	102	3.95
Laclede Gas Light Co 5s, Feb 1, 1919	100	100½	4.80
Maine Central 5s, May 1, 1919	101⅝	102	4.35
Massachusetts Electric 5s, April 1, 1918	96½	98	6.00
Minneapolis Gen Elec 6s, June 1, 1917	101	101½	4.95
Nipe Bay Co 6s, June 1, 1917	100⅞	101⅜	5.00
New England Nav 6s, May 1, 1917	99¼	99½	6.40
N Y, N H & H 5s, May 1, 1918 6	100⅜	100⅝	3.90
New York City 6s, Sept 1, 1916	102	102½	1.75
do Sept 1, 1917	103½	104	3.90
Penn Co 4½s*, June 15, 1921	101⅛	101¼	4.20
Schwarzschild & Sulz 6s, June 1, 1916	100	100½	4.90
Southern Railway Co 5s, March 2, 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.30
Sulzberger & Sons 6s, June 1, 1916	100	100⅝	4.75
United Fruit Co 6sx, May 1, 1917	101⅞	101	3.90
do 5s, May 1, 1918	100⅝	100⅝	4.70
Utah Vompany 6s, April 1, 1917	100⅝	101⅛	5.00
U S Smelting & Refn 5s, June 1, 1918	100	100½	4.75
Westinghouse El & Mfg 5s, Oct 1, 1917	101⅛	..	..

*Guaranteed principal and interest by Pennsylvania R. R. †Called for payment June 1, 1916, at 100½ ‡Called for payment June 1, 1913, at 101. xCalled for payment May 1, 1916, at 101.

METAL PRICES IN LONDON

LONDON, England.—Metal prices here are: Spot copper £86 15s., future copper £86 15s., electro copper £110, sales spot copper 100 tons, futures 100 tons; spot tin £171, futures tin £172, straits tin £174 10s., sales spot tin 80 tons, futures 170 tons; spot lead £30 7s. 6d., futures lead £29 10s., spot spelter £90, futures spelter £78.

SOFT COAL PRICES UP

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Bituminous coal is now selling at $3 to $3.50 a ton at the mine, compared with $2.75 a week ago and 90 cents in the summer. The opinion is expressed in the trade that the $4 mark will be reached before the end of January.

STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—This city's stock exchange transactions for December 642,239 for year 6,232,464 shares; bonds for December $2,098,683, for year $20,771,898.

NEW YORK BANK CALL

ALBANY, N. Y.—A state bank call as of Dec. 31 has been issued.

CONTINENTAL CAN'S EARNINGS RUNNING HIGH

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Earnings of the Continental Can Company for the year now ending are expected to run between 12 per cent and 13 per cent on the common stock. In 1914 Continental Can earned 12.15 per cent, and in 13 months ended Dec. 31, 1913, 4.75 per cent on its common stock.

Earlier in 1915 profits were estimated at more than 14 per cent on the junior issue, but lateness of the tomato crop was a disappointment, sales to tomato canners running considerably below what had been hoped for. Prospects for the coming year are bright, and if fruit and vegetable crops prove as large as in recent years, 1916 profits should exceed previous records.

The addition to tinplate plant at Canonsburg, Pa., will be finished soon and the plant is expected to be operating at full capacity in January. Capacity of the enlarged plant is placed at about 1,700,000 boxes of tinplate a year, or about double its former capacity.

It is estimated that Continental Can will make a saving of 35 cents to 40 cents a box by manufacturing instead of buying plate, so that increased production will mean a net saving to the company in the coming year of over $300,000, or nearly 4 per cent on the $8,000,000 common stock.

CLEARINGS MAKE RECORD

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Total clearings and balances at New York clearing house for year 1915 reached new high records in both cases. They compare as follows with 1914: Clearings (1915) $110,204,392,634, (1914) $83,018,580,015; balances (1915) $6,340,572,737, (1914) $4,880,584,989.



FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

Our Monthly Trade Reports showing the Exports and Imports of the port of Boston will be sent on request. The figures are given by Countries and Trades.

THE NATIONAL SHAWMUT BANK OF BOSTON

The firm of Megargel & Company has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
ROY C. MEGARGEL
FRANK B. ERWIN
MICHAEL J. MURPHY
CLARENCE W. BYRAM
CHARLES N. JONES
January 3, 1916.

The undersigned beg to announce that they have formed a limited partnership under the firm name of
MEGARGEL & COMPANY
with offices at
35 Pine St., New York.
15 Congress St., Boston.
105 South La Salle Street, Chicago.
ROY C. MEGARGEL,
Member New York and Boston Stock Exchanges
FRANK B. ERWIN
MICHAEL J. MURPHY
C. FOSTER COOMBS
STEPHEN S. STRATTAN
Member of Chicago Stock Exchange
CLARENCE W. BYRAM
CHARLES N. JONES
General Partners
RALPH G. MEGARGEL
Special Partner.
January 3, 1916.



VESSEL SHARES

American Navigation Co.
engaged in profitable
Ocean Freight Transportation

Another vessel will shortly be acquired. Until then, shares are offered at par, $10 each. No preferred stock; no bonded debt. Send for Folder B7.
R. D. McKAY & CO.
11 Broadway, New York City

The Reece Button Hole Machine Company
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NO. 119—3%
A quarterly dividend of three per cent has been declared payable January 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 1, 1916.
FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

The International Button Hole Sewing Machine Company
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NO. 72—1%
A quarterly dividend of one per cent has been declared payable January 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 1, 1916.
FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

Reece Folding Machine Company
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NO. 27—1%
A quarterly dividend of one per cent has been declared payable January 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 1, 1916.
FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

C. S. VAN BRUNDT
Insurance Surety Bonds
1115 WASHINGTON BLDG.
3rd & Spring Sts., LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Home Phone F4579

Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

PENNSYLVANIA WILL HAVE NEW SPORT BRANCH

Is to Be Held in Connection With the Physical Training Course Under W. J. Cromie—Will Hold Regular Examinations

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—It is predicted that much interest will be taken by University of Pennsylvania undergraduates in the branch of sport which is to be taken up this winter in connection with the physical training course. This new system is to be taken up as advance work in the training department and will be under W. J. Cromie who is the instructor in physical education. It will become as much a part of the regular college work as the course in gymnastics is at present.

Examinations will be held and a passing mark will be required just the same as has been the case in the gymnastic work. Intracollege competitive games will be held in each branch. Various sports are to be arranged in reference to the seasons and Mr. Cromie has compiled a table from which the student is permitted to make his selection. The table follows:

October—Rowing, Tennis.
November—Cross-country, track, gymnasium team, football, swimming, fencing, basketball.
December—Cross-country, track gymnasium team, soccer, basketball, wrestling.
January and February—Track, gymnasium, boxing, fencing, basketball, baseball, wrestling.
March—Track, gymnasium, boxing, fencing, rowing, wrestling.
April—Same as March, with golf or cricket.
May—Rowing, walking, tennis, golf, cricket.

It is the present plan to attempt to grade the various forms of athletic exercise so that men in their final two years may elect some form of progressive exercise without necessarily being able to qualify as a member of the squad preparing for intercollegiate competition. To give this work an educational character certain practical examinations must be required following definite instructions. Failure to pass these would count as a condition.

Men who select basketball for instance, will be divided into teams and will play two games each week, the class leader in this subject being the referee, and he will report the results of games as well as the membership of the teams. This would provide play for 144 men and a prize shield will be awarded to the winning team.

In track and field events two periods a week of one half hour or more will be required under supervision of an instructor in place of the three periods of unsupervised work at as present. The periods will correspond with the regular gymnasium classes. In the spring the work will be conducted out of doors and intracollege meets will be held with definite requirements to constitute a passing mark. The following table shows these marks for third and fourth year students:

	3d year	4th year
100 yards	0:11.3	0:11.1
200 yards	0:23.2	0:22.3
440 yards	0:55	0:51
880 yards	2:30	2:20
One mile	6:00	5:40
High hurdles	0:19.2	0:18.3
High jump	4 ft. 6 in.	4 ft. 9 in.
Hammer	60 ft.	80 ft.
Shot	24 ft.	28 ft.
Pole vault	7 ft. 6 in.	8 ft. 4 in.
Broad jump	15 ft.	16 ft. 8 in.

Students must pass in three events, including both track and field events, to enter the third work and to pass the final examination must pass the three track and two field or vice versa.

In the fall, men choosing cross-country running will be taken out by the class leader, who will keep account of the attendance and also set a moderate pace for a moderate distance. Three runs will be held daily, with two runs a week required. In walking a series of graded walks will be taken, with the short walks on Wednesdays and long one Saturdays. Swimming will be arranged with regular tests for juniors and seniors, with a final test in practical work.

TRAINING TABLE FOR HOCKEY MEN

The Harvard varsity hockey team will attend training table for the first time today at noon, and the remaining candidates after the cut will report for their meals at the Varsity Club from now on. Coach Alfred Winsor has retained 19 men on the varsity squad. The men will start active work tonight at the Boston Arena, and prepare for their next game of the season, which comes on Saturday, when Queen's University of Canada opposes the Crimson.

The men retained on the varsity squad are Abbot, Baker, Baldwin, Bliss, Clark, Curtis, Doty, Eckfeldt, Fisher, Gardner, Liggett, Lombard, W. Morgan, J. E. P. Morgan, Percy, T. Rice, W. Rice, Thacher and Wylde.

RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB MEETS

The Boston Rifle and Revolver Club met yesterday at the club headquarters, and elected the following officers: President, Gen. C. H. Cole; vice-president, Maj. W. H. Myrick; secretary, W. L. Darling; treasurer, Capt. K. A. Burnham; shooting master, J. H. Fitzgerald; directors, H. H. Bennett, C. B. Kinsley, G. L. Hosmer, W. E. Fennell, O. E. Gerrish, L. B. Shuffler, F. C. Carter, W. C. Paine, H. E. Sears, E. A. Taylor, G. W. Weeks and H. R. Marshall.

HARVARD PLANS TO START ROWING PRACTICE FEB. 14

With Large Lot of Material and Two New Coaches Crimson Looking for Successful Season

Harvard's 1916 rowing season will begin Feb. 14, when Capt. D. P. Morgan '16 will issue a call for candidates for the varsity and freshman crews. On that day plans for the coming season will be outlined. There is expected to be a change in the stroke at Harvard this year because of the recent change in the coaching staff. James Wray mentor of Harvard crews since 1905, has been deposed and his position hereafter will be taken care of by R. F. Herrick '90, who will be assisted by William Haines, former coach of the Union Boat Club of Boston.

This combination of Herrick and Haines is looked upon with favor by the rowing element in Cambridge and already a victory over Yale is predicted. Practice under the new coaches began last fall. The fall rowing season lasted until Oct. 27, during which time Captain Morgan had three varsity crews out on the river every day.

With the close of the fall session, voluntary rowing was held at the Newell Boat Club and individual instructions were given to the various men who reported. This voluntary rowing is still going on and will continue until regular practice begins immediately after the mid-year examination period.

If experience counts for anything, the prospects for a successful season are exceedingly bright, for of the men who rowed against Yale last June, only two were lost by graduation. The remaining six oarsmen and coxswain are in good scholastic standing and will report again. There is a likelihood that K. B. G. Parson '16, tackle on last year's varsity football team, will give up rowing for track. He has intimated that he would like to try his hand at track, and this is not surprising when it is considered that before his coming to college he was a good hurdler.

This leaves Capt. D. P. Morgan '16, C. C. Lund '16, J. W. Middendorf '16, H. L. F. Kreger '16, H. B. Cabot '17 and T. E. Stebbins '17 as a nucleus for Herrick and Haines to work upon. In addition to these men there are J. Talcott '16, F. W. Busk '16, H. F. Middendorf '16, R. F. Herrick '17, A. Potter '17, W. Richardson '17 and R. R. Brown '17, who were on the squad last year and who have rowed more or less in the second varsity. Again there is a very promising lot of good oarsmen coming up from last year's freshman squad, among whom are H. A. Quimby, 2d, '18, J. M. Franklin '18, D. L. Moody '18 and E. Nathan. M. Wiggin '18 and M. Taylor '18, who were both members of the 1918 boat, did not row last fall but played football instead. They will undoubtedly be candidates for the varsity crew.

There is a possibility that the varsity crew will not row Annapolis this spring as has been the custom for the past several years. It is most likely that the Crimson's first race will be against Princeton on Carnegie lake.

ELECT OFFICERS AT COMMISSION SESSION TODAY

CINCINNATI, O.—Elections and consideration of minor leagues' plea for a place on the commission were the most important matters to be considered by the national baseball commission when it met here at noon today, Chairman A. G. Herrmann said.

Mr. Herrmann is expected to be chairman and it is also expected that J. E. Bruce, a local attorney, who formerly owned an interest in the St. Louis Americans, will be renamed secretary. It is not considered likely the minors will be given representation on the commission.

The commission also expects to name the date for its meeting with the Federal league and International league representatives at which an effort will be made to smooth out the International league situation.

Manager Charles Herzog of the Cincinnati Nationals, was in this city today to make arrangements for his club's training trip and discuss with President Herrmann the advisability of bidding for a few more Federal league players. Herzog announced he will give Pitcher George his unconditional release.

MINNEAPOLIS HIGH IN SCHOOL SURVEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Minneapolis is spending for teachers' salaries in its public schools $2.90 more per child in average daily attendance than the average expenditure for that purpose in 18 leading cities of the nation. This is one showing in an advance report of a local committee which is now making a survey of the schools of Cleveland, O. The Minneapolis per capita teachers' salary is $34.55 against $31.65 for 18 other cities of approximately the same population.

SIMMONS VACATION ENDS

Tomorrow morning Simmons College classes will meet for their first exercises since vacation. Miss Ivy C. Meloon of Medford, has been chosen as captain of the 1918 basketball team.

CORNELL CLUB OF CLEVELAND WILL HONOR BARRETT

Elaborate Program Arranged for This Evening's Entertainment to the Famous Football Captain

CLEVELAND, O.—This is expected to be one of the big days in the affairs of the Cornell Club of Cleveland, as it is to hold "Barrett day" in honor of Capt. Charles Barrett '16, captain of the Cornell varsity football team of 1915 and one of the greatest players ever turned out at Ithaca, N. Y.

An elaborate program has been arrange by the club, and in addition to Captain Barrett, several other football men of country-wide prominence are to take part in the event. J. R. Rush, the Princeton varsity coach of last fall, who formerly coached here, is to be a guest, as will R. D. Starbuck, captain and fullback of the Cornell eleven of 1900; Everett Hunkin, manager of the Cornell team of 1915; Walter Lally, manager of the eleven of 1916, and members of the Cornell glee and musical clubs.

Owing to the work of the basketball team, Coach A. H. Sharpe of the varsity eleven found it impossible to accept the invitation to attend. M. N. Shelton, end on the varsity team and one of the basketball squad, has also been invited, but his basketball work may interfere with his attending.

Over 100 members of the senior classes of the Cleveland high and preparatory schools are also to be the guests of the club.

BRESNAHAN NOT IN CLEVELAND DEAL

CHICAGO, Ill.—R. P. Bresnahan, manager of the Chicago Nationals, in a statement yesterday, announced he would do nothing toward purchasing the Cleveland American Association franchise for the purpose of transferring it to Toledo until his status with the Chicago club had been cleared up. C. H. Weeghman, owner of the Chicago Federals, had previously announced that J. B. Tinker, manager of the Federals, would head the club when he had completed the deal to take over the Nationals.

ATHLETIC NOTES

The Southern College football team defeated the Cuban A. C., champions of Cuba, at Tampa, Fla., Saturday, 47 to 0.

The Boston Athletic Association hockey team defeated the Boston Arena team in a practice match Saturday, 3 goals to 2.

Prof. R. U. Corwin of Yale is credited with saying that much of the trouble in college athletic circles is due to the coaches.

Manager McGraw is going to try to make a shortstop out of Martin who has been with the Boston Braves during the past two years.

The University of Virginia varsity nine has planned a splendid eastern trip this spring with games against Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Williams.

The sailors and soldiers at the San Francisco navy yard may get the benefit of the Panama-Pacific athletic field. It is proposed to have the government take it over for them.

The University of Pennsylvania is scheduled to announce its football coach next Wednesday. Yale will have to do the same pretty soon if the new man is to get the full benefit of spring training.

Should F. H. Jones be appointed manager of the St. Louis Americans he will be the second man to manage both that team and the Chicago Americans. President C. A. Comiskey of the White Sox was the first.

According to N. H. Crow, honorary secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union of the Dominion of Canada, this year is going to be a quiet one for athletics in Canada as most of the best men have gone to the war.

Duluth is after the next championship regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen. Based on the showing Duluth oarsmen made at the last national regatta at Springfield, that city should be given the 1916 event.

J. O. Low won the indoor tennis tournament of the Heights Casino, Brooklyn, yesterday by defeating Dr. B. D. Roberts in the final round, 6—2, 6—2. The match was closer than the score indicates as many of the games went to deuce.

P. V. G. Carter of the Nassau Country Club won the president's trophy in the holiday week golf tournament of the Pinehurst, N. C., Country Club Saturday by defeating P. W. Whittemore of the Country Club, Brookline, in the final round, 3 and 2.

Prof. A. S. Whitney, when he recently retired from the governing board of the University of Michigan, certainly mapped out some big extensions in athletics for the Wolverines. A new baseball diamond, new concrete stands at the football field, a rifle range and at least 100 new lawn tennis courts were among the recommendations he made.

COLUMBIA MEN TO OPEN WRESTLING SEASON FRIDAY

Dual Meet With City Athletic Club of New York Is to Be First Event on 1916 Schedule

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Columbia University wrestlers will open their session of 1916 this week when they hold a dual meet with the City Athletic Club Friday evening at the latter's clubhouse. Coach Petersen has had the Columbia wrestlers practicing during the holidays and the team is about ready for its contests.

In Van de Water, substitute guard on the football team, Coach Petersen appears to have a promising man for the unlimited event. He is a novice but has plenty of weight and strength. Krulewich and Girdner will probably be picked for the 175-pound and 158-pound divisions. Williams, a veteran, will work at 145 pounds. Demeuria and Newman are contending for the 135-pound class, but Newman is a candidate for the basketball squad and has given little attention to wrestling. Aimee and Captain Pascahella will represent Columbia at 125 and 115 pounds.

Coach Petersen, who has taken hold at Columbia, has had several years' experience as coach at Princeton. He is giving much attention to the candidates from the lower classes with the idea of preparing a squad for next winter. Arrangements have been made for three elimination tournaments, open to the new candidates, and special instruction is given to freshmen and sophomores.

MORTIMER WINS TUXEDO TENNIS CHALLENGE CUP

Fulton Cutting Who Had Won Two Legs on Famous Trophy Did Not Compete This Year

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y.—The Tuxedo challenge cup final, open to all amateurs who have never won the amateur tennis championship, was played yesterday on the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club courts and resulted in a victory for S. G. Mortimer, who easily defeated Pierre Lorillard, Jr., in three straight sets. Fulton Cutting, who has two legs on the cup, did not play.

The match was all one-sided and was very slow. Lorillard made no effort to win and evidently has lost all of his old time energy. Mortimer also defeated Lorillard for the yearly club championship at tennis, three straight sets.

The final in the handicap squash also was decided and resulted in a victory for G. H. Rushmore, who defeated H. P. Rogers two straight sets. Rushmore gave Rogers a start of four aces on each game. The score was 15—8, 15—2.

CENTRAL BODY FOR ATHLETICS AT CINCINNATI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—The first move toward realization of the hopes of Cincinnati athletic leaders that a central organization may be formed to unify all athletic interests was taken in the appointment of Howard Renshaw as chairman of the registration committee of the Cincinnati Athletic Federation. It is the hope of athletic leaders to combine amateur baseball, track and field, golf, tennis and other sports under the guidance of one organization. The consent of the Cincinnati board of park commissioners is being awaited.

The next meeting of the Greater Cincinnati amateur baseball commission this month will be the most important in the history of the organization. Since the proposal of dividing the ball players into two classes, amateur and semi-amateur, there has been much discussion over the problem. It is probable that the bars holding to strictly amateur baseball on the public diamonds will be upheld. Question of joining the National Amateur Association will be taken up at the meeting. The national association meets in Louisville, Ky., Feb. 12.

TRAP SHOOTERS LOOK FORWARD TO BIG MEMBERSHIP

CHICAGO, Ill.—Those who are back of the movement to form the National Amateur Trap Shooters Association, are today much pleased over the outlook and are freely predicting that at least 500,000 will be its membership within the near future.

It is the purpose of the new organization to promote the welfare of amateur shooters throughout the country without any direct affiliation with powder or arms manufacturers. W. A. Davis of Chicago was elected president of the association. It is planned to hold a national meet in Chicago next fall.

"Shooters throughout the country have long thought there was a need for an organization like ours," said Mr. Davis, who is president of the Chicago Gun Club. "Amateurs are anxious to control their own affairs, and we are in the field to fight any other organization."

A campaign has been started to bring 5000 clubs into the organization. Directors of the association will be presidents of the individual state organization.

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE IS NAMING DATES

Four Universities Form the Organization on Account of the Adoption of the Freshman Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. — Failure to agree on the rule prohibiting freshmen from participating in intercollegiate athletics has brought about an unusual situation in the Pacific Northwest Conference, says the Indiana Daily Student.

When Washington State College, University of Idaho and Whitman College held out against the adoption of the rule, the universities of Washington and Oregon and the Oregon Agricultural College, with the University of California as the fourth member, formed the new Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Conference. As it now stands the universities of Washington and Oregon and the Oregon Agricultural College are members of both conferences, and, according to representatives of the schools, the new conference will in no way affect the former conference. However, it is quite probable that the present Northwest conference will dissolve and Washington State, Idaho and Whitman will join with the University of Montana and Gonzaga to form a new conference.

The football schedule of the new Pacific Coast Conference has already been arranged. On Oct. 21 Oregon plays California at Berkeley; Nov. 4 Washington plays Oregon at Eugene; Nov. 18 Washington plays California at Berkeley, and on Thanksgiving day California plays Washington at Seattle. Dr. J. S. Stewart of the Oregon Agricultural College has already arranged to meet Syracuse University and the Michigan Agricultural College, both in Portland and on their home gridiron. Syracuse defeated the Oregon A. C. at Portland last year.

GOOD BUSINESS METHODS HELP IN RICHMOND

Indiana City Reduces Light and Power Rates by Operation of a Municipal Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

RICHMOND, Ind.—Richmond once had great difficulty in adjusting light and power rates. Anderson, some years ago, entered a municipal venture with such success that Richmond was prompted to do likewise. Anderson is the only city in the state with a declining tax rate. In Indianapolis, where there are two large electric light, power and heat companies, only lately brought under regulation, service costs are high and taxes are high. With the aid of its municipal electric plant, Richmond hopes to approach the Anderson class. It has already put into effect rates much lower than those which the small consumer in Indianapolis is required to pay. Unusually good business methods have been followed in the Richmond experiment, it seems, with a proportionate absence of politics. This is the reason the plant is proving profitable.

A number of years ago the people of Richmond massed their credit and caused $145,000 in bonds to be issued. With this sum a beginning was made. Since then a plant has been built which operates throughout the city and has an invoiced value of almost $1,000,000. It has saved the city thousands of dollars yearly in street lighting, and has consistently cut rates for private consumers. Last year a surplus of $60,000 was found in the treasury. This year the amount was increased to $125,000, which will be used to meet part of a debt assumed in taking over a private rival electric plant. Richmond hopes, now that duplication is to be removed, to make further reductions in rates. It hopes to attract manufacturers because of low power tariffs.

Richmond, in its experience with electricity, has found that the substitution of such power for steam means a cleaner city. Smoke abatement has been a problem, and it is anticipated that, as certain industries and homes use more electricity, the quantity of smoke in the atmosphere will be reduced.

DOES NOT THINK FEDERALS UNDER THE WAIVER RULE

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—De C. Ball, principal owner of the St. Louis Federals and now head of the St. Louis Americans, said last night it was his understanding that the players of the St. Louis Federal league club would not become subject to the waiver rule of organized baseball through his purchase of the American league club.

"Furthermore," he added, "that was the understanding with which H. F. Sinclair and the other club owners who represented the Federal league in the recent peace negotiations at Cincinnati came away from the meeting at which they signed the peace agreement.

"Suppose the national commission should decide that the St. Louis Federal players are subject to the waiver rule, would that deter you from buying the St. Louis Americans?" Mr. Ball was asked.

"I have already bought the St. Louis Americans," he answered.

BOSTON WILL SEE SOME FINE HOCKEY GAMES THIS WEEK

Cup Donated to League for Team Winning the Championship — Schoolboys to Meet Today

Followers of schoolboy hockey were looking forward to a good game at the Boston Arena this afternoon when the Medford high school and the Melrose high school hockey sevens met in the second game of the Interscholastic Hockey League championship race. Both schools were in excellent trim, and the contest was expected to be a close one.

Interest in the game in this city will be even more keen in the future than has been the case during the past few weeks, following the announcement that C. M. Bigelow, vice-president of the Arena Hockey Club, has donated a cup to be known as the Bigelow cup, for the winner of the Boston Hockey League series. It was at first thought that the trophy would be given to the player making the greatest number of goals during the season, but on thinking the matter over, it was believed this plan might destroy team work, so it has been decided to award the cup to the team winning the championship.

Play in the league series between the Boston Athletic Association, the Arena Hockey Club and the Harvard Club of Boston will not be resumed for another week, last Saturday's contest between the B. A. A. and the Hockey Club being only a preliminary game. However, the contest showed that both teams are in excellent condition, and that the series for the trophy and the championship this season should bring out some of the best hockey seen in this city for a long time.

A line on the ability and condition of the Harvard Club team will be obtained when they meet the Crescent A. C. seven Thursday night at the Arena. The Crescent A. C. has nine Amateur Hockey League championships to its credit, and if the Harvard Club is able to win or even hold its own, the race for the Bigelow cup is certain to be a good one. While the Crescents finished third in the A. H. L. race last season, they are very much stronger this year.

The program at the Arena this week is one that has aroused considerable interest. Tomorrow evening the Arlington high school alumni seven will meet the Melrose high alumni team and the former Arlington high school stars will try to make up for the defeat of last year. On Saturday night Harvard University will line up against the Queen's College seven of Kingston, Ont., in what is expected to be a very fast game. The Harvard team is very strong this season and while the Canadians have not been seen in action here this year they come to Boston with an excellent reputation.

DRAWINGS FOR THIRD ROUND OF SOCCER SERIES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The draw for the third round of the national soccer challenge cup competition was made here yesterday at the meeting of the United States Football Association. The games will be played off on the grounds of the first-named club and must be staged on or before the 16th inst.:

Chicago and Michigan district—Hyde Blues, Clan McDuff or Putnam of Chicago vs. Packard or St. George's of Detroit.
Cleveland and Western Pennsylvania—Braddock of Pittsburgh vs. Cleveland Thistles of Cleveland.
Rhode Island and Connecticut—Crompton of Crompton, R. I., vs. Farr Alpaca of Holyoke or Bridgeport City.
Eastern Pennsylvania—Bethlehem Steel vs. Philadelphia Hibernians.
Massachusetts—Fall River Rovers vs. Lynn Hibernians of Lynn, General Electrics of Lynn vs. New Bedford.
New York and New Jersey—Continentals of New York city vs. Brooklyn Celtics of Brooklyn; West Hudsons of Harrison, N. J., vs. Babcock & Wilcox of Bayonne, N. J.

WASHINGTON IS WINNER OF GAME

PASADENA, Cal.—Playing under conditions most unfavorable to fast and up-to-date football, the Washington State University football team defeated the Brown varsity eleven here Saturday afternoon by a score of 14 to 0. The gridiron was very soft and the ball hard to handle, so that the playing resolved itself into the line-plunging type of game which prevailed several years ago before the new rules were put into effect.

Boone, who substituted at right halfback, and Deitz, the regular fullback, scored the touchdowns for Washington State and Quarterback Durham kicked both goals. The sumarry:

WASHINGTON STATE		BROWN
Zimmerman, l.e.	r.e.	Weeks
Clark, l.t.	r.t.	Farnum
Applequest, l.g.	r.g.	Wade
Langdon, c.	c.	Sprague
Fishback, r.g.	l.g.	Stoff
Brooks, r.t.	l.t.	Ward
Loomis, r.e.	l.e.	Butner
Durham, q.b.	q.b.	Purdy
Bangs, l.h.b.	r.h.b.	Andrews
Hanley, r.h.b.	l.h.b.	Pollard
Deitz, f.b.	f.b.	Saxon

Touchdowns, Boone, Deitz. Goals from touchdowns, Durham 2. Substitutes, Washington, Boone for Hanley, Finney for Applequest, Stiles for Fishback; Brown, Hillhouse for Andrews, Murphy for Purdy, Frazier for Pollard, Jemail for Saxton, Maxwell for Wade, Ormsby for Butner, Ward for Ormsby, Andrews for Hillhouse, Purdy for Murphy, Frazier for Pollard, Saxton for Jemail, Ormsby for Andrews. Referee, W. H. Eckersall, Chicago; Dr. A. W. Smith, Michigan. Umpire, J. B. Ersfeld, Minnesota. Field judge, Clyde Holley, Pomona.

DARTMOUTH MEETS BROOKLYN P. I.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The Dartmouth College varsity basketball team is scheduled to play the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute five here this evening.

MUCH INTEREST AT BROWN THIS WINTER IN TRACK

Trainer Archie Hahn Expects to Make This Sport More Interesting at Providence University Than Previously the Case

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—That track and field athletics are going to have a remarkably active season this winter and spring is the opinion of those who are in close touch with the situation. With the return of the students to college following the holiday vacation, it is expected that between 70 and 90 men will report to Trainer Archie Hahn.

In years past this particular branch of sport at Brown has never been on a footing to compare with baseball and football and whatever interest there existed was of such an insignificant character that teams of a very mediocre caliber were usually turned out.

The coming of a new track coach, however, seemed entirely to change the attitude of the students from one of apathy to that of optimism, and now there is such a decided interest that predictions are being freely made that it will not be many seasons before Brown will be found at the top of the New England intercollegiates and winning a high place in the nationals.

Trainer Hahn was encouraged at the outlook before the holidays, and while he does not make any predictions for the coming spring, he believes that by another year Brown will be in a position that will gain for her some prestige on the cinder path. He says: "We are trying this year to give everyone a chance to learn the fundamentals of track and field work, whether he has had previous experience or not. We welcome the green man to the squad just as much as we do the experienced man, as in this way many a star has been found. We are working hard, half of the squad taking daily work-outs in the forenoon and the remainder in the afternoon. It is keeping me pretty busy, but that is what I am here for. The sprinters, middle and long-distance runners do their work on the board track, while the weight men and jumpers and hurdlers are taught the fundamentals in the gymnasium."

The greatest interest at first will be centered in finding four men who will be able to produce a relay team of equal caliber to that of last year, Dunn and Halloran being the only men left from the team of a year ago who will be eligible. There is a wealth of material at hand to fill the vancant places if the season were a little farther off, as many of the men in college who should make good are not available at the present time. In Albrecht, a 440 man and sprinter, Pollard and Devine of the football squad, E. Murphy, Dennis and Wheeler of the freshman class, and Isaacs, Haddleton, A. Miller, Watjen and other upper-class men, there should be no trouble in picking a team that will hold its own with any that Brown will meet indoors this winter.

In the sprints, White '19, who comes from New York with an enviable preparation school record, has been showing well in practice and will be used in the 100-yard event exclusively. Other men who show promise of speed and who come with good records, are Devine, Purdy, Murphy, Wheeler, Mullane, Spencer and several men of less experience, who should make good in the future. N. E. Gardner '19, if available for track this spring, should develop into a 440-yard man of nearly the 50s. class. The half-mile seems to be rather a popular event, as there are at least a dozen men after this event. Halloran should make good in the half as he has previously in the quarter, while Miller and Dennis should be close by.

The weights will have Nichols '19, who has been doing good work this fall, and should, with the assistance of McLeod, Johnston, Chamberlain, Kemble, Buckalew and Farnum, Maxwell and Teets of the football team, give at least three or four men of point-winning ability.

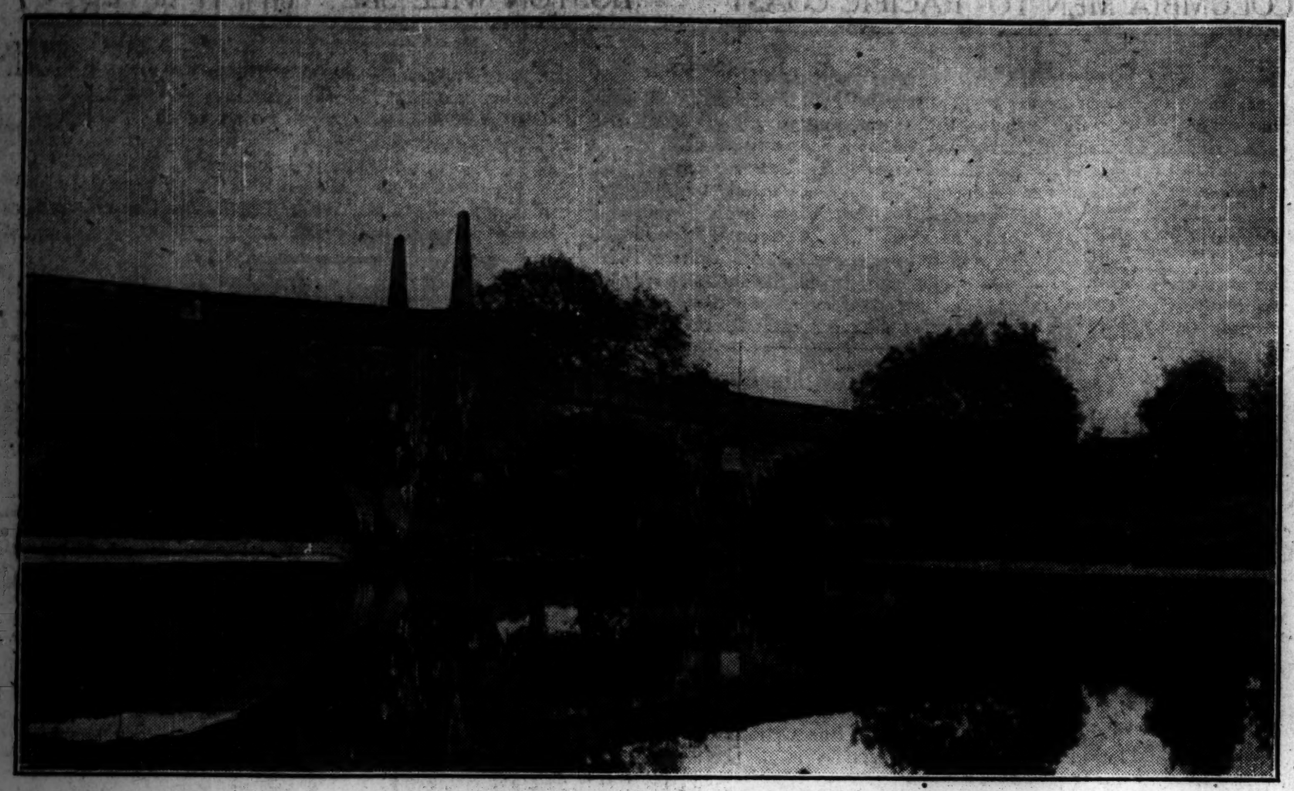
In the pole vault, Isaacs, Ames, Hall and others of less experience should do well in the dual meets of the spring, while in the high jumps, Chaplin, Howell, Ames, Dutton, Spencer and Sisson are men who have had considerable experience. In the broad jump and hurdles, Isaacs, Pollard, Spencer, Allsop, Peters and a few others of no previous experience seem the best. Both Pollard and Isaacs should beat 26s. in the low hurdles in the spring.

The mile and two-mile runs will be taken care of mainly by the cross-country men and with Captain Coop, Litchfield, Priggs, Millar and Keough, the two-mile run should be fairly strong. In the mile Moriarity is the only man who has been training during the fall, but as a number of new men are coming out next week, some one of future prominence should be found before the season is well under way.

RABBI HARRIS SPEAKS

At Ford hall last evening Rabbi Maurice H. Harris of New York, pleaded for a change in the educational ideals of the world so that war and soldiers should no longer be glorified in literature or art and so that the men who have advanced the cause of progress and happiness in the world through science, philanthropy and in other fields should be held up as the real heroes and benefactors of the world.

THE HOME FORUM



(Reproduced by permission)

General Wade's Bridge Across the Tay at Aberfeldy

When General Wade first visited Scotland on his road making expedition, Burt, the clever engineer who attended him, described the mountain tracks by which they journeyed in no flattering terms. He writes in 1726, of crossing "stony moors almost impracticable for a horse and his rider and likewise of rocky ways, where we were obliged sometimes to dismount and sometimes climb, and otherwise slide down. But what vexed me most of all," he continues with disgust, "is that they call it a road."

The general direction of Wade's highway passed by Dunkeld and Blair Athol to Inverness and was known as the Great Highland road. A subsidiary line runs from Stirling through Crieff, and entering the narrow valley of Glen Almond sweeps Loch Tay and by Aberfeldy joins the Great Highland road at Dalnacardoch. Another line traversed Scotland from shore to shore connecting the Highland capital with the strongholds of Ft. Augustus, raised by Wade, and Ft. William, and following the succession of valleys through which the Caledonian canal was subsequently cut.

It must not be supposed that the Highlanders of that date saw with indifference their wild haunts rendered accessible at every point to the troops of the government, and for long suspicion and fear made them reject this gift of civilization and cross by the old fords and follow the old tracks. Indeed their ways remained so primitive that until the year 1755 the mail from Inverness to Edinburgh was carried by men on foot, and although by 1760 there was a post chaise in the Highland capital, yet for long it remained the only four-wheeled vehicle in the district. But Captain Burt, writing in 1737, shows that the hardships of traveling in the Highlands were self-imposed, for he says, "the roads on these moors are now as smooth as Constitution Hill and I have galloped on some of them for miles together in great tranquillity."

Elizabeth of Bohemia, Daughter of James the First

"James had shown true wisdom in raising Harington to the peerage on his accession and in then intrusting him with the education of his daughter. . . . Special resident masters equipped the princess with the ordinary 'polite accomplishments' of a young lady; but the bulk of the instruction," we read in "Five Stuart Princesses," edited by Robert S. Rait, "was imparted informally and without being obtrusively labeled work. Thus the learning of history and geography became a game in which pictured cards had to be shuffled and arranged. Or if a butterfly or glow-worm took her eye, some account was given her of their nature, and of the wonderful changes most of them go through.' The children would delight to look at these insects through the newly-discovered microscope, or at the stars through Lord Harington's wonderful telescope: and at such times their guardian would denounce the astrology which was still the fashionable belief of the age, or he would explain to them the new views of Copernicus. Then the children would think he was laughing at them, and Harington would not be satisfied till the motions of the earth had been made clear.

"At other times the birds and flowers," the writer says would convey to Harington, "moral lessons; or from the views of Copernicus he would branch off to the statements of the Old Testament. . . . It is satisfactory to be assured that the children understood what their guardian had to tell them, and that of them all, Elizabeth—though she was not told so at the time—proved herself the quickest and the cleverest. These were happy days for Elizabeth at Combe Abbey; days beginning early with visits to her 'Fairy-farm;' filled with an abundance of exercise in the fresh air, as the Princess played on her territories, tended her pets, or adorned her grotto with moss and shells, and ending with music and dancing. Already she was playing the queen; for her court she had her six companions, while twice a week the children of the neighboring families were admitted to her 'drawing rooms'; of grooms and ladies in waiting there was a large train at the Abbey; for her subjects there were the farmers' daughters whom she caused to be dressed as shepherdesses, and a . . . family whom she had established on her territories as keepers of her beasts and birds. Occasionally, too, she had her state functions; as when in 1604 she paid a solemn visit to the city of Coventry, was received by the Mayor and Aldermen, and was treated to a sermon and a dinner. Clearly the eight-year-old Elizabeth was a most gracious little queen, everybody petted her, and she, for her part, was fond of everybody."

George Meredith on Carlyle

Carlyle, said George Meredith, "was the greatest of the Britons of his time—and after the British fashion of not coming near perfection; Titanic, not Olympian; a heaver of rocks, not a shaper. But if he did no perfect work, he had . . . power to strike out marvelous pictures and reach to the inmost of men with a phrase."

"In reading Carlyle," he says, "bear in mind that he is a humorist. The insolence offensive to you is part of his humor. He means what he says, but only as far as a humorist can mean what he says. See the difference between him and Emerson, who is, on the contrary, a philosopher. The humorist, notwithstanding, has much truth to back him. Swim on his pages, take his poetry and fine grisly laughter, his manliness, together with some splendid teaching. I don't agree with Carlyle a bit—but I do enjoy him."

Low Was Our Pretty Cot

Low was our pretty cot: our tallest rose
Peeped at the chamber window. We could hear
At silent noon and eve and early morn
The sea's faint murmur. In the open air
Our myrtles blossomed; and across the porch
Thick jasmine twined: the little landscape round
Was green and woody, and refreshed the eye,
It was a spot which you might aptly call
The Valley of Seclusion! Once I saw
(Hallowing his Sabbath day by quietness)
A wealthy son of commerce saunter by,
Bristowa's citizen; methought it calmed
His thirst of idle gold, and made him muse
With wiser feelings; for he paused, and looked
With a pleased sadness, and gazed all around,
Then eyed our cottage, and gazed round again
And sighed, and said, it was a blessed place.
—Coleridge.

My Winter Rose

Could you not come when woods were green?
Could you not come when lambs were seen?
When the primrose laughs from its child-like sleep,
And the violets hide and the bluebells peep?
. . . . . .
Your voice would have silenced merle and thrush,
And the rose out-bloomed would have blushed to blush,
And Summer, seeing you, paused, and known
That the glow of your beauty outshone its own.

So, timely you came, and well you chose,
You came when most needed, my winter rose. . . .
—Alfred Austin.

A Letter of Schumann's

While Schumann was in Heidelberg he wrote on Nov. 6, 1829, a long letter to his "honored master" Friedrich Wieck. The following is taken from a translation by May Herbert of his letter:

"Ah, why did I leave Leipsic, where the Olympus of Music was being so delightfully opened to me, yourself being the priest, who with imperceptible force removed the veil from the eyes of your dazed disciple! Here everything has turned out just as I expected. People are, as a rule, very fond of music, but not many have real talent. Occasionally one comes across a few old-fashioned critics, but there is precious little genial activity in matters musical. I detest theory pure and simple, as you know, so I have chosen living very quietly, improvising a good deal, but not playing much with notes. I have begun many a symphony, but finished nothing, and every now and then have managed to edge in a Schubert waltz between Roman Law and the Pandects, and have often hummed the Trio in my dreams, which brought back the heavenly hour when I first learned the piece with you. On the whole, I think I have not gone either forward or back very much, and of course that is almost equivalent to standing still. Yet I feel that my touch has become more powerful in the fortes and more tender and eloquent in the pianos, although I may have lost some of my accuracy and execution. Without overestimating my own abilities, I feel modestly conscious of my superiority over all the other Heidelberg pianists. . . . The other day one of them played me the A minor Concerto. He performed it very correctly and without mistakes, keeping a sort of rhythmical march-time, and I could conscientiously praise him. But when I played it to him, he had to admit, that though his rendering was quite as correct as mine, yet somehow I made the whole thing sound different; and then how in the world did I get such a violin-like tone, etc.? I looked at him with a smile, put Herz's finger-exercises before him, and told him to play one every day for a week, and then come and try the Concerto again. This he did, and in due time came back enchanted and delighted, and called me his good genius, because my advice had helped him so much. And he actually did play the Concerto ten times better.

"I am now working at the last movement of Hummel's Sonata in F sharp minor, which is indeed a great epic work of truly Titanic dimensions, reflecting a tremendous spirit at once struggling and resigned. This will be the only thing I shall play you at Easter, and will be a test by which you can judge of my improvement. . . .

"Schubert is still 'my only Schubert,' especially as he has so much in common with 'my only Jean Paul,' and when I am playing his music I feel as if I were reading one of Jean Paul's novels. The other day I was playing his four-hand Rondo, Op. 107, which I consider one of his compositions; and is there anything to compare with the thunderous calm, . . . and the gentle, deep, ethereal melancholy which pervades this truly great and complete work? . . . I remember playing that very Rondo at an evening party at Herr Probst's, but at the finish, both players and listeners stared at one another, rather at a loss to know what to think, or to know what Schubert meant by it all. As far as I remember, I never heard you speak of it either; do look it up, and tell me what you think. Altogether, I think nobody's compositions are such a psychological puzzle in the course and connection of their ideas as Schubert's, with their apparently logical progressions. Very few composers have succeeded in stamping in their individuality upon a mass of tone-pictures in the way he has done, and still fewer have written so much for themselves and their own hearts. What a diary is to those who jot down all their passing emotions, his music-paper was to Schubert. . . . Sometimes I am so full of music, and so overflowing with melody, that I find it simply impossible to write down anything; and when I am in that kind of mood, if a critic were to say to me: 'You had better not write anything, for you effect nothing,' I should be bold enough just to laugh in his face, and tell him he knew nothing about the matter. Forgive me my apparent frankness. And now I have nothing but favors to ask of you. The first and most pressing is: Please write to me; and the second and still more pressing one, Let it be soon. I swear, your letters quite replace all the Leipsic concerts which I have to miss. And so you have had Paganini there, and you heard him four times, did you? Four times! Good heavens, the idea of your hearing him four times makes me completely wild! Please write me a full account of all your doings during the last half year, and tell me all about your present pupils, and your daughter Clara, and your two other little ones with their great musical eyes. . . .

"I am also going to ask you to send me all Schubert's Waltzes, and put them down to my account. I think there are ten or twelve books of them. Also Moscheles's G minor Concerto and Hummel's B minor Concerto without the parts; and further I should like sent on approval, so that I can return what I do not like, all Schubert's compositions which have appeared since Op. 100, and please do not forget the Quintet, as I want to have a look at it. Likewise any compositions for the piano which have appeared at Leipsic in my absence, and which you think I might like. You know my taste pretty well. I might also have a few new things by Herz and Czerny, as I visit several families here. Thibaut must shut up, with his Handelian operatic airs."

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"THE SUPREMACY OF TRUTH"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE world is sadly confused on the question of Truth. It has been the custom to refer to all kinds of relative relationships which physical sense has sought to establish as being true. Thus, for example, men say that it is true that evil exists and that evil causes suffering and sickness and ultimately death. They say also that all the phenomena with which they have become familiar through the so-called material senses, as well as all that they have designated material law are true. To put it briefly, men believe every experience of human existence to be true, failing thereby to distinguish between the relative sense of things and the absolute truth. They will, however, go the length of admitting that much that passes for truth is but some limited or distorted appreciation of it, and that much they believe to be true may even be nothing more than feeble credulity or conjecture. In so admitting, they are virtually agreeing that much that passes for the truth is not truth at all, is not the truth concerning ultimate reality. Many quite readily acquiesce in this, but retort, How then can we know the absolute truth? Is it possible, amid such tendency to confound the relative with the absolute, to be certain of the truth when it is presented to us?

This is certain, and Seneca was of the same opinion, "Veritas nunquam perit": Truth never perishes. Truth is fixed, unalterable, eternal. Human systems may seem to come into existence and may seem to pass away again; but Truth has neither beginning of days nor end of years. Christian Science throws a blaze of light on this subject of Truth. Mrs. Eddy used the word Truth as a synonym for God. So that whatever is predicated of God in Christian Science applies equally to Truth. For example, God is infinite, omnipresent, and omnipotent: so that Truth is infinite, omnipresent, and omnipotent. Here is something for "searchers for truth" to meditate upon. Truth is infinite, everywhere present and all-powerful! Nothing is surer than this: if God be infinite, Truth is supreme.

Reasoning from this basis, Christian Science teaches humanity how to distinguish between the relative and the absolute, between that which is seemingly true, but is merely a finite sense of some phase of reality, and that which is absolutely true or the manifestation to spiritual sense of spiritual creation. And, first, the fact that God is infinite Mind or Spirit necessitates the deduction that matter is unreal. Infinite Mind admits of no other reality than itself. The one Mind is the only presence there is, the only substance there is, the only power there can be. What seems to be matter is mortal mind, a suppositious belief that Mind is not infinite, or that there are in existence minds other than the one Mind. There is no difference whatever between the false mortal mind and what is generally referred to as material substance. Assume the destruction of mortal mind, and where is matter in any form? But you cannot assume the destruction of the spiritual idea. Why? Because Mind is expressed in omnipresent idea. "Under the supremacy of Spirit," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 572 of Science and Health, "it will be seen and acknowledged that matter must disappear."

It would be impossible to compute the value to the world of this declaration of the supremacy of Spirit, Truth. The world is groaning under its burdens incessantly. And what is the seeming cause of the load it has to bear? The belief in the reality, and consequently in the power, of matter. As soon as what is called the human mind comes under the influence of Truth, a man's spiritual sense is awakened and in the ratio of his understanding of Truth he becomes emancipated from the so-called power of matter. This is the same as saying that Truth delivers man from the ills of the flesh, whether they be sinful desires, false appetites, or disease. Having this before him, Jesus the Christ could say, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

The world has to be saved not only from this or that particular error of belief, but from the whole of the beliefs of mortal mind. Now that, indeed, would be practically an impossible task, were mortal mind real; but mortal mind is not real, when God is understood to be reality, and this itself is the greatest consolation possible to mortals. The Discoverer of Christian Science says in Science and Health (p. 406): "We can, and ultimately shall, so rise as to avail ourselves in every direction of the supremacy of Truth over error, Life over death, and good over evil, and this growth will go on until we arrive at the fulness of God's idea, and no more fear that we shall be sick and die." It is a question of gaining a fuller and ever fuller spiritual understanding of the spiritual idea of God. After believing for what to them may seem a long while in the material, men are apt to think that it is a task beyond them to grasp the spiritual. But they forget that the spiritual, the perfect, is the only real. They forget that Truth has but to be known for error to be destroyed. Christ Jesus did not distinguish between sickness of a few days' duration and disease of years' standing; he knew that error never had a real existence because it never was created by God, Mind. For those who came to him for healing, the Master realized the truth, and the truth destroyed their belief in the reality of sickness. Thus was exemplified, as is done by every case of healing in Christian Science, the supremacy of Truth over error. And, moreover, it is noteworthy that Christ Jesus' healings took place instantaneously. Thus Jesus proved that space and time are annihilated in absolute Science.

It was Jesus the Christ who, in comforting his disciples, said, "Howbeit, when he, the spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth." There was much that the disciples did not understand which he had told them, until after the ascension, and then a great spiritual illumination came to them; so much so, that they afterwards performed many works of healing similar to those the Nazarene had performed. The "Spirit of truth" in its purity seemed to pass from the ken of men after the days of the early church, as evidenced by the fact that spiritual healing became unknown among Christians. Perhaps the passing was gradual to begin with, but finally they found themselves once more in the comparative darkness of material worship and symbolism. The centuries pass and then, some fifty years ago, the "Spirit of truth" is revealed again, as Christian Science. And how can one be sure that Christian Science is the "Spirit of truth"? Because Christian Science is proving the supremacy of Truth in the very same way as Christ Jesus proved it, by healing the sick.

John Brown's Boyhood

In Joseph E. Chamberlin's sketch of John Brown we read:

"His father, Owen Brown, emigrated in 1805 to Ohio, and there became a trustee of Oberlin College. Hudson, the place where he settled, in the Western Reserve, was then in the midst of a wild country. There young John Brown went to school to herdsmen and Indians, learning of the herdsmen such mastery of their trade that he drove great herds of cattle long distances alone at an early age, and of the Indians the arts of shooting and riding and dressing skins. He did not learn here to hate the Indians, as other frontiersmen did, but learned instead to love them; and years afterward on the frontiers of Kansas they paid back his love with kind services. In his little autobiography, sent in 1857 to young Harry Stearns of Medford, and written throughout in the third person, there is a note which shows that sensibility was born in him: 'When John was in his Sixth year, a poor Indian boy gave him a Yellow Marble, the first he had ever seen. This he thought a great deal of, and kept it a good while; but at last he lost it beyond recovery. It took years to heal the wound, and I think he cried at times about it.'

"He had a rough time in this 'University of the West,' as Thoreau called his early life. He was dressed in buckskin and furs, and spent long days in the woods, with only cattle or sheep for his companions. He tells us that he was for a time 'quite skeptical,' but the Bible triumphed over all the other books that he was able to read; and he tells, too, of having the 'free use of a good library.' He 'joined the church' (Orthodox Congregational) at Hudson, O., in 1816, and never wavered in his Puritan belief."

"He had next to no schooling. He went at the age of about sixteen to his birthplace in Connecticut, and it was then proposed to educate him for the ministry. He attended for a time the school of the Rev. Moses Hallock at Plainfield, Mass., a school famous for turning out preachers and missionaries, and studied also at the Morris Academy in Connecticut. . . . With this schooling, and, no doubt, with much reading of old books and the Bible, he picked up an admirable epistolary style, clean cut and expressive, often eloquent, showing thought about words and fine discrimination in the use of them. His spelling was somewhat erratic, but, barring a too free use of capitals and peculiar punctuation, he could have written a sermon or leading article that would pass muster exceedingly well at the present day. He learned the tanner's and currier's trades, and was foreman in his father's tannery. He picked up, too, the surveyor's art, and became proficient in this, so that his surveys have stood the test of later scrutiny. But the real love of his heart was for the calling of the shepherd. Early in his life, he says, he had an 'enthusiastic longing' for it; and in his later life he returned to it as often as he could. His casual memoranda indicated that he thought more about sheep than he did about anything else."

A Light Invitation

The following letter was written by Thomas Bailey Aldrich to his friend George E. Woodberry:

"Tenant's Harbor, Me., July 27, 1895.
"Dear Woodberry:

"When you are disposed to listen to what the wild waves are saying to the sympathetic crags under my window, won't you speak up and say so? Your room here, with magic casement opening on the sea, is ready toujours. You will find it a very drowsy, dreamy place. . . . I am positive that Monhegan, lying off to the southward, is the enchanted isle where Prospero and Miranda had their summer cottage in the old days.

"It is impossible to do any work at The Crags. Since my return home I have done nothing but read—all sorts of books, Pepys' Diary, Social Evolution, the recollections of Sonya Kovalevsky, things in French and Spanish. . . .

"When you come, don't wear anything but your old clothes, for we do not dine here. One must be prepared at any instant to lie down on the rocks, or roll in the bayberry, or get red paint all over him."

Delay Not

Tomorrow, to-morrow, not today!
'Tis thus the idle ever say.
Tomorrow I will strive anew,
Tomorrow I will seek instruction,
Tomorrow I will shun seduction,
Tomorrow this or that will do.

And wherefore not today? Tomorrow
For thee will also be too narrow;
To every day its task allot!
Whate'er is done, is done forever;
This much I know; but what so ever
May hap tomorrow, know not I.
—Christian Hermann Weisse (Baskerville, tr.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1916

EDITORIALS

Power Behind International Law

THE enforcement of law is not always, or even generally, dependent on material power. In civilized communities a great majority of the laws are self-assertive and self-operative, or become operative through popular recognition of the justice behind them and of the benefits which observance of them confers on the individual, the group or the mass. Moral restraint is by far the most potent agent in modern government. It requires, in these times and in civilized communities, no written code and no physical expression of authority to prevent the commission of offenses that were common in other days. The better educated, the more highly cultured people become, the less need is there of governing them with laws supported by power. Only a small percentage of the people in any advanced nation must be controlled in their action by force. Self-esteem, a wholesome regard for the rights and opinions of others, recognition of social and political ethics, a refined sense of one's duty toward one's neighbor, an almost universal acceptance of the Golden Rule, are all rendering power and penalization less essential to the preservation of peace and the protection of person and property. All this, of course, presumes the existence of normal conditions.

Abnormal conditions are found throughout the greater part of the world today. Over a vast area of the earth might prevails. A large and important section of the world's population is taking little account of any law save the law of force. The influences generated by these conditions stretch far beyond the nations immediately concerned. These influences have crossed the oceans. They are affecting thought in the United States. Hence the cry for preparedness. Hence the desire for emulation. Hence the reasoning that refuses to see any escape from the contagion of war that does not mean the acceptance of the system that so commonly leads to it.

Nothing would be more futile, of course, than an attempt to prevent war through the operation of international law without providing some means for the law's enforcement. Elihu Root is right in holding to the point that arbitration must be supported if arbitration is to be effective. He is right in the position that in the real restraint of nations by powerful international tribunals, operating under a definite code of laws, alone lies hope of world peace. He is right in holding that laws, to be obeyed, must have behind them power superior to that possessed by the lawbreaker. If the lawbreaker is a nation, it must be subject to arraignment and, if convicted, to punishment as if it were an individual. It is the business of the many among the nations, as it is the business of the many in the community, to see to it that proper laws are made, that they are observed and that their violation will certainly be followed by chastisement.

But communities are not, and need not be, in a constant state of warfare with the lawless. The mass of the people need not, and do not, pursue their daily vocations under a system of penal laws. There is no more necessity for an armed world, because some nations are lawless, than there would be for an armed nation or an armed city because some people are not law abiding. There is, we believe, hope for lasting peace, and greatest hope, in the present tendency of thought among a very large section of the thinking population, in the United States and of other countries, completely away from physical compulsion, and directly toward the sole employment of moral force in the settlement of international disputes and in the enforcement, especially, of international law. A peace plan based on the idea that nations are just as answerable before decent, law-respecting public opinion as are individuals for their conduct, and fully as amenable to apprehension, reprimand and correction for disregarding this opinion, can, we are convinced, be made to stand, first, because it is founded on reason, and, second, because it is founded on experience.

The man who violates commercial law is soon driven out of business and thereby deprived of the means of injuring others. The man who violates social law is soon driven out of society. There is no more potent factor in the material world today than credit; stripped of credit even the rich man, the man who may swing his millions in the market or bourse, and on their strength demand attention, is without standing in the commercial world. Morality is power, and morality is the power which must ultimately determine the standing and the future of nations.

If a group of the great nations of the earth shall unite to put down international lawlessness, and employ moral force only in the process, they are as certain to achieve their end as a group of bankers or merchants would be to drive an immoral trader out of business, or a group of social leaders would be to drive a disreputable character out of society. In neither of the latter cases is physical force resorted to now. When the law-abiding nations of the earth unite to discipline the lawless, they will need no other power to back them than that which on occasion gives unstinted approval and support to the cold shoulder of business or the cold shoulder of society.

Russia's Rise in Political Liberty

IN THE course of the interview published in this paper recently, Monsieur Alexis Aladin brought out very clearly a point which we have always insisted upon, namely, that in spite of very many appearances to the contrary, a steady and far-reaching revolution has been in progress in Russia for many years past. Monsieur Alexis Aladin, with a carefulness wholly commendable, avoided any indictment of the Russian authorities, either past or present, but he was careful to show that Russia had made what progress she had made in the teeth of the utmost opposition from constituted authority. He carried the history back to the momentous years in the middle of the last century when the Zemstvos or territorial assemblies were first founded, when Russian education first assumed some definite shape, and that internal revolution began which made it possible for Russia, at the outbreak of war, some seventeen months ago, to see clearly enough to unite as one man for the achievement of a common purpose.

As Monsieur Aladin pointed out, education in those days in Russia was very conspicuous by reason of its very pronounced absence. In 1864, the percentage of men who could read and write was slightly over 3, but the Zemstvos responded to the earnest desire of the Russian nation for education, and within a comparatively short time had succeeded in raising the standard of literacy to 25 per cent. During all the years which have followed, the Zemstvos have been going patiently forward with their work, in spite of every difficulty which could be placed in their way. The educational efforts of the universities have resulted in the springing up of a generation of men full of enlightenment and of a desire to help their fellow countrymen to a better state of things. The hardships which these men have had to endure, in the way of persecution and exile, and worse, is, of course, a matter of history. All, however, has been entirely forgotten, and in this section of the community, as in other directions, Russia has displayed complete unity of purpose.

Education has, of course, here as in all such cases, filtered down and brought enlightenment, and what is true of the Russian educated classes is true of the peasantry also. There has, in fact, been a general uplift of the nation. Democracy, however, has had to pay heavily for what it has gained; especially did it do so during those great years of stress and disruption, 1905-6, when over 50,000 people suffered for their convictions. Out of this, however, came the first Duma, eager for liberty, untrained in action. It rushed headlong at abuses; was found extravagant in its demands, and as a result so successfully ranged bureaucracy against it, that the curtailment of its powers was decided upon. The history of the second and third Dumas is the history of this steady taming process. All the time, however, the ideas of liberty were developing in all directions throughout the country. They expressed themselves in devious ways, but particularly in a growing unrest in the labor world. So it went on until, within a few weeks of the outbreak of war, one of the greatest strikes in the history of Russian labor was in progress in Petrograd and along the Volga basin, and the streets of the capital were blocked with barricades. The outbreak of war was sufficient to stop all this, and that with a suddenness and completeness that has few parallels in the history of labor. The struggle, however, has not ceased. It has, indeed, been carried on with increased vigor, subordinate to the one great aim of securing the safety of the country. Now the party of reaction has gained the upper hand, and now the party of progress. The recent decision of the Tsar to postpone the convening of the Duma may be regarded as a momentary triumph for the party of reaction. Those, however, who know Russia best are least inclined to be impatient. They recognize the inevitability of the ultimate achievement of those liberal ideas, the understanding of which the Russian people have made in such a special sense their own.

Indiana's Candidate

CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS, former United States senator and former Vice-President of the United States, is the pronounced choice of Indiana, his own state, and the announced choice of Kentucky for the Republican presidential nomination in 1916. It may be said at the outset, and as a matter of fact, that he is one of the very strong men of his party. This statement is based partly on the years of unwavering loyalty to him displayed by the Republicans of Indiana, by the distinguished honors conferred upon him in successive national conventions, by his unanimous nomination for the vice-presidency on the Roosevelt ticket of 1904, by the counting for him of 337 out of the 476 electoral votes cast that year, and by the interesting circumstance that in the national conventions of 1908 and 1912 he was regarded by a very large percentage of the delegates as having a better title to the nomination than William Howard Taft. The Roosevelt "steam roller" nominated Mr. Taft in 1908; the opposition of Colonel Roosevelt made Mr. Taft's nomination inevitable in 1912. The wheel has now spun round to the time when Mr. Fairbanks can go before the Republican national convention free of obligations to any other aspirant and equally free from factional entanglements. Indiana, apparently, believes his opportunity to be at hand, and Kentucky concurs. It will be interesting to see how many other states will follow these two.

It was entirely to be expected, because it was entirely characteristic, that Charles Warren Fairbanks should, and without hesitation, enunciate what unquestionably will be the Republican doctrine of 1916. Mr. Fairbanks, a Republican of the correctly regular school, a Republican who can explain the faith that is in him and expound it without a blush, has the Republican platform at the tip of his tongue, and he presented it, off-handedly, in condensed form to the great gathering of his party associates in Indianapolis on Thursday. It is to proclaim an external policy just and firm; to provide adequately for national defense; to demand protection for American industry and conservation of American resources. The platform will undoubtedly favor the extension of American markets, particularly in the Orient and in South America; it will favor the upbuilding of a great merchant marine; it will insure prosperity and a high living plane to the American workman.

Naturally, it will oppose many things which the Democratic party espouses. It will probably have nothing to do with government-owned American ships, with stamp taxes, with the placing of taxation burdens on the people to provide for deficits due to the present revenue system, and it was hardly necessary for Mr. Fairbanks to say that a good part of the time of the Republican party, should it be successful next November, will necessarily be given to the undoing of things which the Democratic party now thinks it has accomplished.

The presidential campaign is just beginning. All present movements and settings are merely preliminary. There will be changes from day to day on the Republican side until the clans shall have gathered and chosen a chief in Chicago next June. But Charles Warren Fairbanks is a figure that will, in all likelihood, grow no smaller or become less conspicuous as the campaign advances. He is one of the big men in the race.

Living Cost in South America

IT IS regrettable that practically all statements made in the United States with regard to living cost in South America are, apparently at least, based on observations among the rich and well-to-do rather than among the wage-earning or salaried classes. When one is told, for example, that Buenos Aires is the most expensive place of residence in the western hemisphere, one would naturally like to know if this statement refers to the living of the many or the living of the few. Wages, salaries, income, must correspond with expenditure in the Argentine metropolis, as everywhere else, or the economic system would soon break down. If, therefore, the cost of living, as has been frequently reported, is one third greater in Buenos Aires than in the average North American city, the ability of the people of Buenos Aires to meet this higher charge must correspond.

It is axiomatic that money plentifulness increases prices. Your exact and exacting expert in such matters will correct this, perhaps, by saying that prices are not raised in these circumstances, but that money, by reason of its plentifulness, is cheapened; and this is true. Possibly—probably—things are no higher in Buenos Aires than in New York, the difference in the purchasing power of money in the two cities accounting for the difference in prices. There would be less variation in prices in the western hemisphere, of course, if there were less variation in money values, but making allowance for all contributing causes, it appears to be the fact that the South American countries, viewed in their general aspects, are favored with the basic conditions of prosperity and progress.

The impression left upon all recent travelers who have given publicity to their notes is that all the republics of South America, from Venezuela and Colombia to Chile, Argentina and Uruguay, are in easy circumstances and content with nothing less than the best that is told them of social, political and commercial advancement elsewhere. It is well that a nation which is seriously considering closer relations with them should understand that the republics of the south have not been standing still while the republic to the north has been moving onward.

The Potter

UP AND down the world, wherever there are men, there are potters. The publication of Julia Wedgwood's book, "The Personal Life of Josiah Wedgwood, the Potter," recalls the thought. Wherever a man may travel, and however far back he may go into the history of peoples, he finds the man who makes pots. He may be painted with woad or clothed with skins; he may have on him the ragged shirt and the heelless slippers of the Moor, the next-door-to-nothing of the Indian or the "blue gown" of the Chinaman; still in all ages he has sat in the shade or in the hut and made pots.

As with most such callings, callings which have marched with humanity out of myth into tradition and from tradition into history, the mention of the trade recalls to most men much vague recollection—names, maybe, of great potters, pieces of great pottery, or what this person and that person has said from time to time on the matter; but if a man has ever seen a pot in the making, it is of this he thinks sooner or later. He may have seen it done at Doultons, a white gray dust all around him, on the white overalls of the potters, on the tables and benches, and on the windows that give a hazy view across the Thames; or he may have seen it amongst the blue men of Canton, but, wherever he has first seen a pot made, he remembers all about it.

It was outside a little village in the east, it matters little where, that we came upon him suddenly, round the corner of a low white house. We had seen it for some time, and we had learned it was the house of the potter, and so we went that way. He looked up for a moment and gave us kindly greeting, but at once went on with his work, for it had reached a critical stage. We stood by and looked on. He was making a water jug, full-bodied and long-necked, and it was emerging rapidly from the amorphous into shape. He had finished with the wheel for the moment, and, with the potter's thumb "of all the ages," he was fashioning his work. Several other pots of quaint shape stood out in the sun a little apart, a strange heterogeneous army of the big and little. He had been at work since the first light, and one by one he had added to the little host; and now they stood drying themselves, giving one for all the world the impression that they were taking themselves in hand, were, in fact, conscious of growing responsibility, and eager to do all they could to help on the good work.

And now the potter had finished his water jug, and he arose and placed it in the sun beside the others. So he would speak with us, and one of us knew his tongue, and he spoke freely and gladly; and he took us into the cool of his little house and showed us his pots piled up on the floor, and resting on benches, and they were of many strange forms and many strange colors. And he told us how, from early childhood, he had been a potter, and how his father also had been a potter and his grandfather before him, and so on as far back as anyone could remember. And he had only known that house, and he had always made his pots just on that spot beneath that tree, and yes, just in that way, of course, which we had seen. Why, what other way could there be? That was the way to make pots. A momentary sense of rufflement perhaps at the question, immediately dispelled, however, by the reflection that of course the stranger could not know. And so, much cordial leave-taking, and, carrying away with us a pot of his, priced strangely low, we left him. Looking back in a little while, he was bending over his work again, as his father had done and his grandfather before him and so on, as far back as anyone could remember.

Notes and Comments

TO MANY people the recent offer on lease of the little island of Herm, one of the smallest of the inhabited Channel Islands, is particularly interesting. Strictly speaking, of course, there is nothing more in owning a few acres of land that happen to comprise an island than in owning a few acres anywhere else. There is, however, a kind of Selkirk monarchy about the idea that has for many people a peculiar fascination. At the mouth of the Dee is just such an island, small and windswept, rough grass and a low white house, but the owner is known about the countryside as the king of Hilbre.

IT IS a well-established fact, however, that the would-be king who finally satisfies his ambition, and secures possession of an island, is not there long before he wishes he were well rid of it again. It is indeed for this reason that islands are constantly changing hands. Wind and sea and tide care for no man, not even kings, and living on an island has many disadvantages tending to discount pride of possession. Selkirk was monarch of all he surveyed, but he was glad enough to leave his island behind him, and to look back upon the wake of the ship that carried him away from Juan Fernandez.

ELIHU ROOT seems likely to be kept busy as president of the American Institute of International Law during the next quadrennium. It is not surprising that he should have been chosen to head this organization of the republics of North, Central and South America, because it was he, more than any other man of his day, when he was in control of the foreign policy of the United States, who made those friendly advances to the republics to the south which began to break down long years of suspicion. Moreover, his own tour of South America and his contacts with statesmen and men of affairs was an epoch-marking event in the rise of Pan-Americanism. The administration is fortunate now in having this eminent jurist so heartily committed to increase of amity and formal political relations with Central and South America.

ALABAMA and Georgia, having set the pace and led the way, South Carolina is planning to follow with a statute intended to make illegal not only any advertisement of alcoholic liquors in the papers of the Palmetto state, but also public sale of newspapers with such advertisements which are published beyond the state's bounds. If this form of restrictive legislation becomes common in the South, and if it is enforced it will go far toward making that region "dry" in the way and to the degree that its people approve, judging from the extension of the prohibition area during the last decade. If the policy, so far as it touches sources of newspaper income, stands the test of the highest court's analysis, the precedent established will be far-reaching in its effects.

ADDRESSING his constituents, Walter M. Chandler, Progressive, representative from the nineteenth New York district, asks for opinions on important questions to come up in Congress, and even solicits advice as to how he should vote. He explains that it will be impossible to vote or speak "to suit everybody," "but," he adds, "you may rest assured that your views and wishes, in any event, will be carefully and seriously considered by me." "Remember," he concludes, "that no congressman can represent his constituents completely and well without knowing their views and wishes." This is a logical view of representative government. Whether the plan adopted by Mr. Chandler is feasible, or will prove satisfactory either to his constituents or to himself, is of less importance than that there is at least one man in the country who has a right conception of the ideal relationship between the public representative and his constituency.

JOHN MASEFIELD'S visit to the United States this season will bring him at one bound into the inner academic and literary circles of the country, as his announced itinerary shows. Already gossips are busy contrasting his earlier experiences in the country with what lies ahead, and are moralizing on the contrasts that experience brings to men of genius given time enough for the plot to work out. Some of these accounts, we are bound to say, are far from kind. The least that could have been done, it would seem, was to have waited to see how reminiscent Mr. Masefield is. If he wishes to let the past recede, he should have that privilege. If he is disposed to comment upon it and let it point a moral, that is another story.

JOHN FOSTER CARR, whose handbooks or guides for immigrants resident in the United States have proved the best literature yet devised for teaching the newcomers the essentials of Americanism, political and social, was for seven years a resident of Oxford, and there knew Walter Pater intimately. With friends made at Oxford, Carr tramped over much of Europe, living near the people. In Italy especially he came near the peasantry and acquired that regard for them and that solicitude for their welfare which led him, when he came back to the United States, to write his first little book telling how Italians newly arrived might pick up English, find work, rent or own land, travel, send money home, and avoid breaking city and state laws. The sort of reward he has had for his mediating service has been twofold: medals and decorations from governments and the ardent thanks of the immigrants and their children.